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LEGISLATORS IN SESSION.

Both Branches of the Legislature Organized--Officers Elected.

CONNOR ELECTED SPEAKER.

Only One Negro Senator and Four Negro Representatives—Clerk's Pay to be Reduced From $5 to $4.

THE SENATE.

First Day.—The Senate met at 1 o'clock Wednesday. Prayer was offered by Rev. N. M. Jurney. The roll was called and all members were found to be present. Notice of contest against White, of the fourteenth district, was given by J. W. S. Robinson, and a notice of contest of F. P. Jones against the member from Sampson. Senators were sworn in five at a time by Lieutenant Governor Reynolds. Just prior to taking the oath Senator Cocke of Buncombe, was pleasantly interrupted by a basket of flowers with "no cards." Senator Fields offered the protest of Lambert and Eaves against the seating of Kerley and Sothers, of the thirty-first district. T. O. Fuller, of the eleventh district, is the only negro in the Senate and was the last one sworn in.

Senator Glenn, of Forsyth, nominated Walter Murphy for reading clerk. The Lieutenant Governor announced that the chief clerk should have been first nominated, and Senator Brown, of Columbus, nominated C. C. Daniels, of Wilson, who was elected, 38 votes being received. The Senator from Sampson said on behalf of the Populists that they were not here to obstruct legislation and had no nomination to make and bade the Democratic majority in the Senate God-speed. Daniels was therefore declared elected chief clerk. Walter Murphy was elected reading clerk. Senator Williams, of the eleventh district, nominated J. B. Smith of Cumberland, as door-keeper, and Smith was elected, receiving 40 votes. F. A. Clinard, of Catawba, was nominated for engrossing clerk by Senator Lowe and received 41 votes. The election of officers was completed by that of M. W. White, who received a majority of votes for assistant door-keeper. E. B. Norvell was appointed by the Senate as a clerk to that body.

A resolution was adopted that the House be informed of the organization of the Senate. The protests of Messrs. Eaves, Lambert and F. P. Jones were read and referred to the committee on elections. The Lieutenant Governor announced that he had received the protest of A. Cannon against J. Franks, of the thirty-first district. Senator Brown moved that the rules of 1895 be adopted for the government of the Senate. This was done. A committee of three was appointed to meet a similar committee from the House and inform the Governor that the Legislature is duly organized; Senators Justice, Glenn and Franks were appointed by the chair to form this committee. Senator Glenn introduced a resolution to regulate the pay of legislative employes, and which reduced the pay of clerks and others from $5 to $4. By consent the rules were suspended and the resolution unanimously adopted.

Second Day.—The Senate was called to order at noon and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Levi Brauson, of Raleigh. Senator Fields announced that the papers in the contest for seats in the Senate had been filed. A resolution was introduced by Senator Brown to appoint a committee to investigate the management of the State penitentiary. The rules were suspended and it passed its readings. Senator Butler offered an amendment to the effect that all persons summoned by the committee empowered to investigate should be punished for contempt if they refused to testify. The amendment was adopted. A bill, relating to live stock in Halifax county passed. A resolution was introduced by Senator Glenn to appoint a joint committee to investigate laws passed in 1895 and 1897 and to make such recommendations as are necessary. Other bills were the following: For the relief of M. L. Jones, sheriff of Alleghany county; relating to the disposition of dead bodies; to incorporate the Citizens' National Bank of Elizabeth City; to amend the charter of Elizabeth City; to allow contingent remainders to be sold; to remove disabilities of married women; to amend section 188 of the Code. R. L. Smith, of Stanly, was elected president pro tem. It was resolved that the Senate convene at 10 a. m. The clerk read a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish laws and The Code from 1895 to 1897. A bill was introduced to abolish the office of cotton weigher in Dunn, Harnett county. A bill to appoint one enrolling clerk for both houses passed its third reading and was sent back to the House for engrossment. C. H. Mebane, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, submitted his report, which was read by the clerk. The Governor's message was read, and it was ordered that 500 copies be printed. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds announced that it would be his policy to appoint on committees only those recommended by the Democratic caucuses.

Third Day.—The Senate met at noon and was opened with prayer by Senator Jones. It was moved by Senator Thomas that the bill passed second day regarding the salary and mileage of enrolling clerks be reconsidered; and the amendment to it struck out, as being unnecessary. By Senator Daniels a bill was introduced to regulate the disposition of fees from insurance companies and agents. Senator Ward introduced a bill entitled an act to regulate road working in Washington county. A bill to provide for the appointment of court stenographers was referred to the committee. Bills were introduced empowering the town of Reidsville to issue bonds for waterworks; allowing the town of Lonisburg to issue bonds for municipal improvements; to repeal chapter 140 of the private laws of 1897. Upon motion, the bill went upon immediate passage and passed its readings. A resolution providing for the removal of the name of James H. Young from the corner-stone of the new building for the white blind was introduced by Senator Miller. Considerable interest was evinced in the Senate, and the negro Senator, Fuller, asked for a call of ayes and noes, but his motion was not sustained (only six members desiring to vote), and the bill passed final reading. Bills were introduced to provide a permanent system of government in Craven county; to fill vacancies in offices in Craven county. The bill empowers the county commissioners to fill all vacancies of county officers and constables and county magistrates to fill any vacancy on the board of commissioners. The bill was referred to the committee on counties, cities and towns. A bill to regulate the board of officers of Craven. This bill provides a permanent system of government in Craven county and repeals chapter 135, of the laws of 1895, relative to Craven county, and re-enacts the provisions of The Code. It provides for the election in June, 1900, of five county commissioners to begin office on the 1st of December 1900. The bill to provide for the relief of S. J. Jones, ex-sheriff of Alleghany county, passed its final reading. A bill relating to the stock law in Edgecombe county was introduced. An amendment to the bill regarding insurance companies and applying to fees paid until April 1st, 1899 (providing that such fees be paid into the State treasury) was adopted. By Fuller a bill was introduceo to repeal the laws of 1891 relating to immigration agents. The Senate adjourned at 11:20 a. m.

Fourth Day.—The Senate met at 10 a. m. Prayer was offered by Rev. DT. Eugene Daniel. Bills were introduced as follows: A bill to repeal chapter 316, acts of 1895; to investigate the Agricultural department and charitable institutions of the State; a bill to repeal section 1926 of The Code; a bill to prevent fast riding and driving over bridges in Gaston county; to amend section 2872 of The Code by inserting "enrolling" after "clerks;" to repeal chapter 50, laws of 1897, relating to fish in Alleghany county; to change the time of holding courts in Nash county; to provide for the appointment of commissioners in Washington county; to amend chapter 81, laws of 1897; also a bill repealing sections 19 and 41, of chapter 168, laws of 1897. Senator Fields requested leave to file additional evidence in the contested election cases before the Senate and was allowed to do so.

Fifth Day.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Gibbs. A communication was received from United States Senator Marion Butler relative to the fish culture status in North Carolina and suggesting that the General Assembly pass an act similar to the one passed by the General Assembly of Tennessee. Smith (by request) presented a petition to refund money to Mount Pleasant College. Bills were introduced as follows: Giving relief to the sheriff of Alleghany; also a bill to repeal chapter 316, laws of 1897; to place on the pension list the name of James Chandler; to issue bonds for Charlotte for waterworks; regarding investigation of railroad and telegraph charges; to amend chapter 45, laws 1895; a bill for the election of railroad commissioners by the people. The bill provides that the railroad commission shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the members of the General Assembly; Fuller, colored, relating to the treaty of peace and other foreign relations.

THE HOUSE.

First Day.—The House was called to order a little before 12 o'clock Wednesday by J. T. Masten, principal clerk of the last House. There was a full attendance of members. The lobbies and the galleries were also filled. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Jesse H. Page, who was specially invited to perform this function. His prayer was fervent and was given devout attention. The members were then sworn in, in groups, by Associate Justice Walter Clark and took the customary three oaths—to support the United States constitution and the State constitution and to do their duty as legislators. These oaths they signed. In the third group sworn was Isaac H. Smith, colored, of Craven. There are three other negro members of the House, Dr. Warren Vines Hall, Assistant State Labor Commissioner, blotted the signatures as rapidly as made. He acted as witness for the Republican party.

Notice was given of contest for the seat from Greene. B. F. Mitchell, Populist, who holds a certificate from the sheriff, presented himself to be sworn, but at the suggestion of Overman, of Rowan, Clerk Masten stood him aside until after the House was organized. The judge ordered a recount of the vote of Greene, and J. E. Sugg, Democrat, was declared elected and holds a certificate from the clerk. There was also notice of contest from Onslow. Paul, Republican, has the sheriff's certificate; Dees, Democrat, the clerk's certificate. On motion of Frank Thompson, of Onslow, Paul, who had presented himself to be sworn, was stood aside until after the organization of the House. Four of the members did not swear on the Bible, but affirmed. To these a separate oath was administered. The taking of the oaths occupied an hour. The last men sworn were Mitchell, from Greene and Paul, of Onslow, Populists. This was done by consent. Later the right to these seats will be settled. The call of counties showed that all the Representatives were present save those from Alleghany and Montgomery.

The next business was the election of Speaker. Locke Craig, in a well turned speech, placed H. G. Connor in nomination, and Lee S. Overman gracefully seconded the nomination. Both the speakers paid Connor tributes, which the House heartily applauded. A. B. Bryan, of Madison, nominated W. W. Hampton, of Surry, as the fusion nominee. A roll call showed 92 votes for Connor and 20 for Hampton. The member from Alleghany arrived and was sworn in. Isaac H. Smith, colored, of Craven, voted for Connor and brought down the House, with laughter and applause which was renewed. Clerk Masten declared Connor duly elected and Craig and Hampton escorted him to the chair. Speaker Connor said this was the beginning of a history-making session and that what had been done last year would for a century impress itself upon the people. He said that sometimes the best interests of the people were concerned only by what seemed to be radical measures. Such a time had now come and that the people who expect much will not be disappointed at the work which the Legislature will do. His remarks were brief and at their beginning and their close were heartily applauded. He was then sworn in by Justice Clark.

The next business was the election of other officers of the House. Heriot Clarkson nominated Brevard Nixon, of Mecklenburg, for the principal clerk. The fusionists nominated J. N. Bradley, of Buncombe. Nixon was elected. For reading clerk William W. Wilson, of Wake, the Democratic nominee, defeated W. H. Quinn, of Swain. For engrossing clerk, J. S. Elmore, of Swain, Democrat, won in a walk over J. W. Chapin, of Beaufort, fusion candidate. For principal door-keeper Stallart, of Macon, Democrat, easily beat Thomas Gregory, fusionist, and T. J. Wood, of Randolph, as assistant, did likewise so far as Mr. W. A. Royal, of Yadkin, fusionist, was concerned. Mrs. Mary Busbee Ship is one of the four assistant reading clerks. The House proceedings were completed by the appointment of a committee composed of Messrs. Overman, Walter E. Moore and Petree to notify the Governor that the House is completely organized. Francis D. Winston introduced a resolution raising a committee of five to look into the matter of the public printing.

Second Day.—The House assembled at 11 o'clock, and Dr. Eugene Daniel prayed. The journal was read and a number of corrections in names made, so the roll could be prepared. Allen, of Wayne, presented a memorial in behalf of George Dees, contestant for a seat from Pamlico, now held by Dudley Paul. The pages were appointed and announced, there being only nine, one from each district, as follows: Julius Jones, W. M. Hampton, Edward Street, Edgar Johns, Elwood Nichols, J. L. Ransom, R. L. Brown, Balsam Dugger, William Kerr. Hector McLean, member from Richmond, appeared and was sworn in by Speaker Connor. The first bill was introduced by Overman, of Rowan, and is to require separate accommodations on railroad trains for whites and negroes. He also introduced a bill to require railroads to provide trains with automatic brakes and couplers for the protection of employes and passengers. The other bills introduced were as follows: By McLean, of Harnett, to require railroads to provide separate cars for whites and blacks, and one to repeal the act of 1895 creating the office of cotton weigher for Dunn, Harnett county, (under the suspension of rules this bill passed its readings); Davis, to abolish the Western Criminal Circuit court. Craig, to amend the law regarding the incorporation of railroad and steamship companies in this State, the object being to prevent the transfer of cases from State to Federal courts. Julian, to repeal chapter 331, public laws 1897, which requires officers of State banks and railroads and other corporations to file oaths with the State Auditor. Leak, to improve public roads in Anson; to repeal chapters 28 and 253, public laws 1897 (local bills); to fix the fees of the registrar of deeds of Anson on crop liens and chattel mortgages. Hampton, to repeal the act of 1897, giving to medical colleges the bodies of persons who die paupers. Rountree, to amend the charter of Wilmington, by restoring local self-government, repealing all acts of 1895 and 1897. At 12:10 the Governor's message was brought in by Private Secretary Cade. Two bills were passed; one reducing the per diem of clerks and door-keepers from $5 to $4, the other to repeal the act of 1897, which made two enrolling clerks and making only one clerk, E. B. Norvell. The Governor's message was then read by Clerk Wilson. The reading of the message occupied three-quarters of an hour. Five hundred copies were ordered printed. Julian introduced a bill of extreme importance. It is to amend section 2, article 9, of the constitution so as to provide that the money from the property and poll tax of the white race shall be applied to white schools, and that from the negro races to negro schools and that this amendment, when agreed to by three-fifths of each House, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the next general election. Clarkson introduced a bill, which passed its readings, restoring to the commissioners of Mecklenburg county the control of its roads and bridges, and Davis, of Haywood, one to repeal all public laws of 1897. A committee was appointed to see the Secretary of State and see if copies of the code and laws can be obtained for legislators. The following committees were appointed: Rules — Overman, Craig, Stubbs and Moore. Privileges and elections—Winston, Leatherwood, White, of Halifax; Bryan, of Granville; Carr, Whitford, Petree, Pritchard and Hampton. The House adopts the rules of 1893. The committee on elections heard the case of Sugg against Mitchell, Populist, from Greene, and decided in favor of Sugg. Craig introduced a bill in regard to corporation charters, making the license $1,000, and making the penalty $250 a day for those operating without a charter after June 1st next. At 1:35 the House adjourned.

Third Day.—At 11 o'clock the House met, Bishop Cheshire offering prayer. The Speaker gave notice that no smoking would be allowed on the floor and in the lobbies and gallery. The committee on rules, through Overman, reported the adoption of the rules of the session of 1893. A new committee is created, known as the committee on appropriations, to which all other committees must report any appropriation carried by any bills. Winston submitted the report of the elections committee in the case of J. E. W. Sugg vs. B. F. Mitchell, for the seat from Greene, in favor of Sugg, Democrat. The report was unanimous, Mitchell admitting he had no right to the seat under the recount of votes. The following resolutions were introduced: By Julian, to fix the meeting hour of the House at 10 a. m. By Moore, creating a special committee of 15, to be known as the committee on election law. By Williams, of Iredell, to reduce the pay of all House employes 20 per cent. as compared with 1897. Bills were introduced as follows: By Stephens, for the removal of the corner-stone of the blind institution, on which is the nhme of Jim Young. By Council, to amend chapter 510, public laws of 1897. By Reinhardt, amending the law regarding the penitentiary in the matter of the employment of convicts on farms. By Council, to repeal the law creating a State board of tax equalization. By Justice, of McDowell, to increase the number of judicial districts. By Moore, to repeal the act distributing dead bodies. By Ray, of Macon, to repeal the public school act of 1897. By Gilliam, to repeal the act of 1897, regarding cotton and peanut weighers for Edgecombe. By Gattis, to repeal chapter 510 public acts 1897, creating the board of tax equalization. By Hoey, to place J. H. Beam's name on the pension roll. By Hayes, to abolish the bureau of labor statistics. By Reinhardt, to repeal the act of 1897, to allow the people to vote for special taxes each August for public schools; also to appoint white committeemen for white schools and negro committeemen for negro schools; also to put Hyam Brotherton on the pension rolls. By Curtis, to prohibit bird-hunting on another's lands in Buncombe; also to repeal the act giving Buncombe an auditor. By Noble, to amend the act regarding magistrates in Jones. By James, to amend chapter 246, acts 1885. By Gilliam, to repeal the act of 1895, regarding rates to be charged by fire insurance companies in North Carolina. By Foushee, to incorporate the Southern Conservatory of Music. By Fleming, to repeal the act of 1897, creating the State board of tax equalization. By Lee, to amend the charter of Elizabeth City. By Bryan, of Madison, to abolish the chain-gang system in that county. By Currie, to repeal the act of 1897 allowing the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company to do business without tax or license. By Wilson, for the relief of the sheriff of Transylvania. By Wood, to repeal chapter 500, laws of 1897, which gave Wayne county a road law. By Williams, of Dare, to promote temperance in that county. By Thompson, to repeal chapter 75, acts 1891. By Ray, of Macon, to provide for the election of public school committeemen by the qualified voters of the respective townships. By Winston, amending the constitution as to suffrage. It provides for a constitutional amendment to be voted on in May, 1900, at a general election, the time for State elections being changed to that date. It is based on the Louisiana constitution. It has a property and educational qualification and admits to registration all persons who served in the United States army prior to Jan. 1, 1867. The calendar was taken up. Bills were passed abolishing cotton weighers for Halifax county, and repealing the act of 1897, giving to medical students bodies of paupers dying in the insane asylums, the penitentiary, etc. By a vote of 112 to 0, the House seated J. S. Suggs, the member from Greene, and he took the oath before the Speaker. Ten o'clock a. m., was, by vote, fixed as the meeting hour of the House daily. The bill to repeal the act of 1891, to prevent "Peg Leg" Williams from carrying negro laborers out of the State and impose a $100 tax, came up. Upon the passage of the bill on its second reading, Petree, Republican, demanded the ayes and noes. The call was sustained. The vote was ayes 9, noes 4. It then passed third reading. At 2:15 the House adjourned.

Fourth Day.—At 10 o'clock the House met according to the new rules and Rev. W. C. Norman offered prayer. By a rising vote ex-Governor Elias Carr was invited to a seat on the floor. The Speaker announced Hoey, Fleming and Currie as the committee on enrolled bills. The following resolutions were introduced; to give Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp a position as assistant enrolling clerk; to appoint a committee of three to look into the matter of fees received by the Secretary of State in excess of his legal salary; to provide for a committee to call on the Governor and ask for the papers and evidence in the matter of the removal of J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson as railroad commissioners; to declare the golden rod to be the State flower; raising a committee of three to inquire as to the payment of moneys out of the public treasury without authority of law. The following bills were introduced: To increase to five the number of commissioners of Edgecombe; to amend chapter 163, private laws 1897, allowing the Bank of Fayetteville to reduce capital stock; to incorporate the town of Manteo; to amend capter 154, laws 1895, regarding hunting in Yadkin; to repeal chapter 168, acts 1897, imposing a license tax on lawyers physicians and dentists; to repeal chapter 261, public laws 1895, in regard to hunting in Chatham; to repeal chapter 510, public laws 1897, creating a State board of tax equalization, to pay special venire men in Lincoln; to put Robert Brown and Jacob Dellinger on the pension rolls; to amend the charter of Bingham School; to establish graded schools at Morganton; to repeal chapter 331, public laws 1897, which requires oaths by bankers and others to be filed with the State Auditor; to repeal the charter of Dudley. The calendar was taken up. A resolution was adopted to refer to a special committee all bills relating to courts. The resolution was adopted raising a committee of three to investigate the fees received by the Secretary of State. The resolution to declare the golden rod the State flower was laid on the table. The resolution was adopted in regard to inquiry as to public money lent to the penitentiary by the State Treasury. A bill passed repealing the act of 1895 allowing a discount to Chatham people who pay their taxes early, and imposing a penalty on those who delay; amending the charter of the Bingham School. The Senate bill repealing the acts of 1897, allowing live stock to go at large during the winter in no-fence districts in Halifax and Edgecombe counties was taken up and passed without a dissenting vote. Bill passed providing pilots for Old Topsail inlet and Beaufort harbor.

Fifth Day.—The House met at noon and Rev. Dr. Carter offered prayer. Resolutions were introduced as follows: Ordering that the State flags be displayed on the capitol; to create a joint committee on reprinting statutes. Bills were introduced as follows: To amend chapter 1722 The Code; to provide for paying witnesses; to repeal charter of Redmond, Buncombe county; to amend chapter 148 The Code, removing disabilities of married women; to amend chapter 138 of the Code regarding internal improvements; to prescribe short forms of crop liens and chattel mortgages; to repeal the act creating the railroad commission; to protect the lives of property on railroads by providing against incompetent employees; to establish the Vance Textile School, (appropriating $15,000, the location to be at the place which gives a like sum) to repeal chapter 287, public laws 1895; to repeal section 2, chapter 557, acts 1897; to allow Bertie to issue bonds and levy special tax; to alter the corporate limits of the town of Kelford; to amend chapter 288 public laws 1895, regarding Bertie and Craven Superior Courts; to promote the comfort of passengers on railroad trains; to prescribe the courses of studying and the books to be used in the public schools (and giving authority to have such books printed at the deaf-mute school at Morganton.

Ludlow's Proclamation.

General Ludlow, the military commander of the district of Havana, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens: "It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at numerous places in this city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements. Now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirement for deadly weapons of the character indicated, their delivery is evidence at once of good faith and patriotism. Actuated by these feelings many citizens have, for several days past, been voluntarily turning in these arms and have requested the United States authorities to receive them. "Castle la Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts are given for the weapons turned in." By the same proclamation physicians are required to report infectious diseases, saloons and restaurants are allowed to be opened until midnight, instead of closing at 11. To relieve suffering and stop professional beggary the guards patroling the streets are to take notice of cases of illness and destitution, with the locality of the street and the number, and emergency rations will be issued. In cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors.

Ryan's Blocking Tactics.

A special from Baltimore says Wm. L. Marbury, counsel for Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, who is endeavoring to block the sale of the Seaboard & Roanoke, parent corporation of the Seaboard Air Line system, to the syndicate headed by Mr. John S. Williams, filed a bond in the circuit court for $200,000 for an injunction to prevent the transfer of 3,000 shares of stock pooled with Messrs. Louis McLane and Leigh R. Watts, which Mr. Ryan claims the owners agreed to sell to him at $125 a share two years ago. Judge Wyckes approved the bond and signed the order for an injunction.

The Havana Electric Railway.

Articles of incorporation of the Havana Electric Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State of New Jersey. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000. The objects of the company, as set out in the articles, are to manufacture, produce and sell electric gas and fuel and to operate railways, telephone lines, gas and electric light plants, etc. It is understood that the company is formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the street railway of the city of Havana.

ANTI-CIVIL SERVICE VICTORY

Its Opponents Win in the House by a Close Vote.

THE VOTE WAS 67 to 61.

Hoar Resolution Adopted in the Senate in Secret Session Calling on the President for Information Concerning Instruction to the Peace Commissioners.

SENATE.

Twelvth Day.—The first session of the Senate after the holiday recess occupied only 14 minutes, although in that brief time two open sessions and an executive session were held. In the absence of the Vice President, Mr. Fry, of Maine, the President pro tem., called the Senate to order. The chaplain, in his invocation, made a touching reference to the death of Senator Morrill. Scarcely had the clerk begun to read the journal of the last session of the Senate when Mr. David moved that the further reading be dispensed with. The motion prevailed. Mr. Frye, who was in the chair, immediately recognized Major Prnden, assistant secretary to the President, who presented a message from the President of the United States. The message contained the treaty of Paris. On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate went into executive session, in order that the treaty might be referred to the committee on foreign relations. In a few minutes the Senate re-convened in open session and Mr. Allison announced the death of Senator Morrill. Mr. Allison alluded briefly to the funeral arrangements which had been carried out and then presented the usual resolution expressive of the sorrow of the Senate. The resolution was adopted. Then Mr. Allison presented another resolution, providing, as a further mark of respect, that the Senate adjourn. This, too, was adopted, and the Senate, at 12:15 p. m., adjourned.

Thirteenth Day.—Little business, except of a routine character, was transacted by the Senate. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, directing the committee on foreign relations to report to the Senate whether the treaty of Paris makes any provision for the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, which were in existence before the present war, and the status of such claims after the ratification of the treaty, was adopted. Caffrey, of Louisiana, continued and practically concluded his speech begun before the holiday recess in opposition to the pending Nicaragua Canal bill. White expressed the opinion that the interests of the human race demand the construction of the canal, but said that in proceeding w should have due regard for all interests. Prior to Caffrey's speech, Berry, Democrat, of Arkansas, presented a protest from the J. Ed Murray camp, of the United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas, against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Senator Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, to the pension appropriation bill providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Fourteenth Day.—Immediately after the Senate convened the resolution offered by Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, calling on the President for information as to the instructions of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the Senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, desired that it be referred to the foreign relations committee, but Hoar insisted that the Senate had as much right to such information as the members of the foreign relations committee, and that the President should determine whether the Senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in secret session. In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Vest, Dem., of Missouri, in opposition to expansion, Caffery, Democrat, of Louisiana, delivered an extended speech. At the conclusion of Caffery's argument, Morgan, of Alabama, announced, on behalf of the Nicaragua Canal committee, the acceptance in a modified form of the amendments offered by Berry before the holidays to the pending canal bill. The amendments were not passed upon by the Senate. At 3:5 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 3:50 p. m., adjourned.

Fifteenth Day.—When the Senate convened, Pasco, Democrat, of Florida, presented a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans of Ocala, Fla., protesting against the adoption of the proposition of Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, to pension ex-Confederate soldiers. At the conclusion of the routine business, the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and passed. Mason, Republican, of Illinois, offered the following resolution: "Wheres, all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, therefore be it, resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That the government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any other country in the world without the consent of the people themselves or subject them by force to our dominion against their will." The House bill granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States volunteers was called up and passed without amendment.

Sixteenth Day.—This proved to be an interesting day in the Senate, the principal subject under discussion being the constitutional right of the United States to carry into effect the policy of expansion. The leading speaker was Mr. Hoar, Republican, of Massachusetts, who delivered a speech in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, declaring it to be in opposition to the constitution for this country to acquire foreign territory to be governed permanently as colonies. The Nicaragua Canal Bill was taken up and Mr. Caffery continued his opposition to it. At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's speech Mr. Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama, in charge of the bill, made an effort to fix the time for beginning the vote upon the measure and the pending amendments. He suggested that the time be 3 p. m. or the 11th instant, but Caffery objected. The Senate at 4:45 p.m. went into executive session and at 4:55 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.

Fourteenth Day.—The House spent the day considering the bill to define and punish crimes in Alaska and provide a code of criminal procedure for the Territory. The bill was prepared by the commission appointed to codify the laws of the United States and is a voluminous measure of 282 pages. Sixty-seven pages were completed and the bill was made a continuing order until disposed of, not, however, to interfere with appropriation bills or other special orders. The only section of the bill which promises to cause a contest is that providing for the sale of liquor in Alaska. Upon this question considerable difference of opinion developed. The House adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morrill.

Fifteenth Day.—The judiciary committee had the right of way in the House for three hours and quite a number of bills of minor importance reported from the committee were passed. The remainder of the day was occupied in continuing the consideration of the bill to codify the laws of Alaska. Some 21 pages were disposed of, making 83 in all, of the 282 pages. A section of the bill, copied from statutes of Oregon providing punishment by fine and imprisonment of persons who prevent or endeavor to prevent employes from working, aroused a protracted debate on the ground that it was an attack on organized labor. It was finally stricken out. The following bills called up by the judiciary committee were passed: To provide additional circuit judges for the third and sixth judicial districts; to regulate the terms of court in the eastern district of Tennessee and the district of Bath, Montana; to retire Cassius S. Foster, United States District judge of Kansas; to amend the Revised Statutes so as to allow the United States five peremptory challenges in criminal cases; to permit ship-owners to file indemnity bonds; to allow legally appointed guardians of insane persons to prosecute patent claims and to release the International Cotton Press Company, of New Orleans, from liability for $3,489 for internal revenue taxes. At 4:55 the House adjourned.

Sixteenth Day.—The anti-civil service reformers secured a victory in the the House. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration and when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached, Evans, Republican, of Kentucky, made a motion that has been made annually for a dozen years or more. The opponents of the law laid great stress of the fact that they could not get a direct vote upon the proposition and were, therefore, compelled to seek its nullification in this manner. Even those appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition, though the motion to strike out carried by a narrow majority, 67 to 61. This was in Committee of the whole where no record is made of the vote. Moody, Republican, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the House, where the friends of the civil service law expected to reverse the decision. During the general debate on the bill Mr. Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia, delivered a speech on anti-imperialism. At the opening of the session Marsh, Republican, of Illinois, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to grant to officers and men of the volunteer army upon their muster-out two months' extra pay if they served beyond the limits of the United States and one month's pay if they have only served within the limits of the United States, this extra pay to be in lieu of furloughs or leave of absence. The bill was passed.

Seventeenth Day.—The House war engaged on the legislative and executive appropriation bill, and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil service commission. The Philippines came in for attention, on the discovery of an item of $12,000 for naval charts of the islands. The item was ruled out on a point of order.

Eighteenth Day.—The House reversed the decision of the committee of the whole last Friday when the appropriation for the support of the civil service commission was stricken out of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. In committee, where members do not go on record, the appropriation was stricken out by a vote of 67 to 61. When the roll was called the appropriation was restored, the motion to strike out being defeated 95 to 119. The House, by special order, decided to proceed with the consideration of the naval personnel bill as soon as the bill for the codification of the laws of Alaska was out of the way. About 70 additional pages of the latter bill was covered, leaving almost 100 pages still undisposed of. The House adjourned at 5 p. m.

TARHEEL NOTES.

There was quite a large train wreck at Morrisville, 12 miles from Raleigh on the Southern Railway. A train broke in two, then the rear part crashed into the front part and thirteen cars were wrecked. All were loaded.

The State charters the Rowland Land and Improvement Company, of Robeson county.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is officially informed by the county supervisor of one of the western counties that the treasurer has squandered $2,600 of the public school fund. The supervisor brings suit to recover it.

Judge Purnell has appointed Samuel H. MacRae, of Fayetteville, son of ex-Judge MacRae, temporary referee in bankruptcy for the fourth district, in which are Wilmington and Fayetteville. For this place there were no less than 20 applicants.

While Rev. Dr. J. M. Rose, of Morganton, was attending prayer-meeting a burglar entered the manse and stole $10 in cash and a gold chain from the desk in Dr. Rose's study.

United States Commissioner John Nichols, after hearing evidence in the case of Ben. King, a Nash county counterfeiter, committed that offender against Uncle Sam's laws to W— county jail, in default of bail, to await trial at the next term of the Federal court.

Judge Ewart has called a special term of the United States Court at Asheville for February 15th. It is expected that the cases against the indicted officials of the First National Bank of Asheville will be tried at this term.

The Confederate veteran's association of North Carolina will meet in special session, Wednesday, Jan. 25, next, in Raleigh. All camps of U. C. veterans are requested to send representatives, and also Confederate organizations of every character in the several counties. Confederate soldiers who may not be members of any camp will also be cordially welcomed. Special rates are expected from the railroads.

The school fund of Durham county was never in better condition. The entire school fund of the county is about $20,000, and the approximate per capita for each scholar, white and black, is in the neighborhood of $2.50. The County Board of Education does not include in the estimates and statistics either the white or colored graded schools of Durham city. Outside of the corporate limits the census gives 3,893 white children of school age, and 2,693 colored children. The white teachers' monthly pay in Durham county (outside of the town) aggregates $1,527.50, and the colored $870. The enrollment of white scholars outside the town is 2,345, and of the colored 1,451. Out of this number of white children in Durham under the census of enrollment is only 670, and out of an enrollment of the colored children of 444, and a total of 1,451, the average attendance is but 282, while in Lebanon township the average attendance at the colored schools is only 91 scholars.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Thirteen Persons Killed and Over Twenty-five Wounded.

RAILROAD ENGINE STOLEN.

The Native Filipino Committees Object to Our Troops Disembarking at Iloilo—Situation at Santiago—Aid for Rural Cubans.

By a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at West Dunnellen, N. J., 13 persons were killed and over 25 were injured. Most of the wounded are from Pennsylvania. Some of them are badly hurt and several may die. West Dunnellen is three miles from Bound Brook and about 39 miles from New York city. At the spot where the disaster occurred there is a sharp curve in the Lehigh Valley tracks and a steep cutting, but the accident was due in the first pace to some terrible mistake in train orders, and in the second place to another accident that occurred at Bound Brook earlier in the day. The scenes which accompanied the collision, the suffering of the injured and the panic that reigned among the 400 passengers were well-nigh indescribable

An Engine Stolen.

A freight engine was stolen from the Norfolk & Western Railroad yard at Winston, N. C., Monday morning. The thief was a white man and he pulled the throttle wide open and ran seven miles, when the steam exhausted and the engine stopped. He left the engine with the throttle open. The yardmaster there took an engine and went after the one stolen. When he reached it he found that in ten minutes sufficient steam would have gathered to start the engine, and does not know how far it would have run or the damage that might have been done. Officers have been looking for the thief, but they have not been able to get any trace of him.

The Situation Approaching a Climax.

A special from Manilla says the situation is rapidly approaching a climax, and it is just possible that there will be a peaceful solution. Meanwhile all sorts of alarmists rumors are in circulation. The United States authorities are taking every precaution; the troops in quarters are under arms, and the Californians have disembarked from the transports. The natives, it is reported, have been ordered not to work for the Americans and the employes in the commissary department have gone on a strike. Many natives are leaving the city.

Filipinos Protest.

The Filipino committees in Paris Madrid and London have telegraphed to President McKinley. The Paris dispatch read: "We protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo." The London telegram said: "Treaty of peace still unratified. American claim of sovereignty premature. Pray reconsider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish for the flagship of America and abhor militarism and deceit."

"A Fight Unavoidable."

A representative of the Associated Press learns that the Filipino junta of Paris has received a telegram from the Filipino agent at Hong Kong, saying: "Fight with Americans unavoidable. We are not the aggressors."

Situation at Santiago.

Senor Bacardi, the mayor of Santiago, is cabling to Havana each day regarding the situation, explaining that the local excitement growing out of the proposal of the United States authorities to concentrate the customs receipts at Havana, is not allayed, and the people want provincial and municipal autonomy.

Aid for Rural Cubans.

The Secretary of War has furnished the Cuban Industrial Relief fund of New York with credentials to Gen. Brooke, military governor of Cuba, commending the relief association to him as a distributing agent of the food supplies sent and to be sent by the government to the suffering Cubans.

Dividend Declared.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Statesville, N. C. Cotton Mills, was held the other day. The report of T. D. Miller, the secretary and treasurer, showed that the mill had done better the past year than ever in its history. Fourteen thousand dollars worth of new machinery has been added and yet the mill paid a dividend of 6 per cent. It has orders booked for all its output for three or four months to come at a fair profit and cotton on hand to last that long or longer.

Steel Plant to Resume Work.

A special from Middleboro, Ky., says: C. P. Perrin has floated bonds for $300,000 in the Watts steel plant, and the plant resumes at once. This is the largest basic steel works in the South and employs 700 workmen. It was built in 1893 at a cost of $750,000.

Gives Ten Thousand to Princeton.

George A. Armour, of the class of '77, has given $10,000 to Princeton University to found a classical department in the University library. For the next three years he will give $2,700 annually for the further support of the department.

Dynamiters Open a Bank Safe.

The safe of the First National Bank of Ashburnham, Mass., was blown to pieces by dynamite. A sum of money, estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000 is missing. There is no clue to the robbers.

Rose, the finest lioness in the Central Park menagerie, in New York City, is seriously ill, and it is feared that she will not recover. Slow paralysis has come upon her, and she staggers and often falls when she attempts to walk about her cage.

Roosevelt Honors a Requisition.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, has the requisition of the Governor of Georgia for the surrender of C. F. Johnson, who is wanted in Georgia for misappropriating ten-dollar bonds from the State of Georgia, belonging to the estate of Jno. A. McCauley, of Atlanta.

The Court Devided.

The Court of Cassation of France is divided against itself on the Dreyfus question, and one member, Mr. Beaurepaire, has resigned. Dreyfus has been re-examined at Devil's Island, and denies that he ever

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR.....$1.0
SIX MONTHS.....
THREE MONTHS.....

TROUBLE WITH THE PHILIPPINOS.

The Phillipinos, according to press dispatches, are preparing to rebel against American military government of the Islands. They claim that they have a duly established government, performing all of the functions of a civilized governing power, and have directed their representative in this country, Senor Felipe Agoncillo to demand recognition of them as such by this government, and that this government should treat with them as an independent Republic. The President has declined to do this and has issued orders to General O is, in the form of a proclamation, stating that all those who rebel against the military government by the United States, will be dealt with as rebels and the strong arm of the government used to suppress them.

But the Phillipinos claim that they have already established a government, that they are imposing and collecting revenues, adminis ering justice, maintaining post offices, caring for public instruction, in fact performing all of the functions incident to civilized control Now, if they continue in their opposition to the control of the Islands by this government the President has said they must be put down by the strong arm of this government, which means that they will be slaughtered into submission. Now these same Fillipinos, whether right or wrong, rebelled against Spanish rule, and Spain endeavored by her strong arm to suppress them, and in doing so met with the condemnation of this country; but it seems that this country will also have to adopt strenuous methods of suppression in controlling the Islands. In doing so will we appear in any more favorable light before the world than did Spain. We suppose it is not a matter of choice for the Fillipinos, claiming to fight for their independence, whether they are shot down by Spain or by the United States, the only difference being that in the first instance a nation of kindred tongue were trying to force them into subordination, while in the latter case the effort to force them into subordination will be made by a people wholly different from and uncongenial with them.

PREVENTING RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

In 1893 Congress passed a bill requiring all railroads to provide their cars with safety couplers, air brakes, etc., in order to give protection to their laborers and the travelling public against frequency of railroad accidents. This bill was passed after a hard fight the railroad companies strongly opposing it because it would put them to considerable extra cost. Mr. Edward A. Moseley, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a recent hearing before the Industrial Commission in Washington, stated that in 1897, on the railroads which had provided themselves with the safety appliances, the statistics showed that notwithstanding the increase in business of these roads, 1,067 fewer men had been killed, at work, than in 1893.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina held last fall that it was the duty of the railroad companies to provide self-couplers and air brakes, and that when employees and travellers were killed or injured by failure to furnish them that the company was liable. The statistics show that last year nearly 70,000 were killed or wounded in the United States by reason of the failure of railroads to provide these safeguards; and, in North Carolina, nearly one thousand were killed or wounded from some cause. Notwithstanding these figures and the court's decision, however, as soon as this Legislature met a bill was introduced to require railroads to furnish these appliances after January 1st, 1900, and with the power to the Railroad Commission to further extend the time. This railroad measure seeks to take from the 9,000 railroad employees in North Carolina and the travelling public the protection they now have, under the adroit guise of giving it some time in the future. The people of the State should watch such measures as these.

TRYING TO APOLOGIZE.

The Charlotte Observer and the News and Observer are almost each day in editorials trying to apologize for the legislature in advance for not reducing taxation and appropriations. In the last campaign one of the stock campaign cries of the Democrats was that the fusionists had not reduced taxation and had increased appropriations. In reply it was pointed out that the legislature of 1895 and 1897 had raised more money by taxation than former legislatures, but it had raised it from corporations and monopolies which had not been taxed properly and sufficiently by the Democratic legislature. The Democrats were further challenged to point out a single appropriation made by the legislatures of 1895 and 1897 that was not necessary and wise. All of this, though, went for naught. Their howl continued that appropriations had been increased. Now we are told in advance by the organs of this Democratic machine that we must not expect this legislature to reduce taxation, and we must not expect it to reduce appropriations.

It Did the Work.

"I had sore eyes and was troubled with chills and rheumatism. I was in bed three weeks. I bought three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking the medicine and now I can go to work every day. When suffering from malarial chills I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did the work." W. W. HEDRICK, Silver Hill, N. C.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

LOOK ON THAT PICTURE, THEN ON THIS.

The present holders of Wilmington and Weldon stock bought up the shares ($100 each) at an average under $40. On this they have declared: 1st, $100 Atlantic Coast Line stock for every share of stock as an extra dividend, then $100 of debenture bonds at an extra dividend to each share, then this fall another $100 of A. C. L. stock as an extra dividend, so the stock is practically quadrupled and each stockholder holds $400 of stock in effect for every share—originally costing him under $40, and hence a dividend of 6 per cent is practically a dividend of 24 per cent on par value, or 64 per cent annually on the real cost ($40 per share) of the stock. So much for the increase of capital.

Besides the regular and duplicate and triplicate dividends there has been nearly yearly extra dividends, declared usually at Brideport, Conn., and in the name of the Atlantic Coast Line, to conceal it's issue by the Wilmington and Weldon, the real party.

But this year the Wilmington and Weldon have declared the following dividends itself:

1st. 8 per cent on Wilmington and Weldon proper.

2d. 7 per cent debenture bonds.

3d. 8 per cent A. C. L. stock.

4th. 100 per cent in additional issue of A. C. L. stock.

5th. 36 1-3 per cent in bonds of W. & W. R. R.

Total 156 1-3 per cent dividend for the year 1898 on each share (at $100 par value) of W. and W. stock, which is 389 5-8 per cent dividend in one year on original purchase of stock at $40 per share.

Now look on this: The Railroad Commission, in view of the enhanced value of money and the low prices of produce, ordered the reduction of passenger fares between points on the Wilmington and Weldon in North Carolina. The Wilmington and Weldon authorities declared that that would reduce their receipts $27,090 and that they could not afford it, and procured an injunction from Simonton! The case is still pending and not being pushed.

Many editors and public men in North Carolina know the above facts and not one has dared to give publicity to them. Will the Legislature be as prudent?

Editorially the News and Observer says:

"Whatever may be the changes, this legislature will without doubt be called upon to elect three Railroad Commissioners. The selection of the three Commissioners is the most important duty aside from the suffrage question that will devolve upon the members of this General Assembly. The present Board has disgusted the State. The Republican and Populist members, having a majority, have forfeited the confidence of the people of the State, while the Democratic member has served the people honestly and acceptably."

Some truth; but a mighty long time coming. The Populists in their Convention and through the campaign, condemned the Democratic member of the Board for his honest and faithful service to the people. Why did the Democratic Convention refuse to do as much? All through the campaign, why did not the Democratic papers in the State, have some kind word of endorsement for Mr. Pearson, who had "served the people honestly and acceptably?" Were they afraid they would, by so doing, offend the railroad officials?

Governor Stone, of Missouri in an interview said that the Missouri legislature should drive the monopoly lobby from its halls. There is but one way to keep the pestiverous and debauching lobby of monopoly from infesting and polluting legislative halls and that is by the adoption of the initiative and referendum. This will give to the people the power not only to pass upon and repeal vicious legislation secured by monopoly influence, by referendum vote, but will also give the people the power to initiate legislation defeated by the monopoly lobby and force its submission to the people for ratification. Of course, the monopolies sometimes get so many of their agents and heelers elected as members of the legislature that it is not necessary for them to send a lobby. The initiative and referendum will protect the people against this evil as effectively as against the lobby itself.

Mr. Gilliam, of Edgecombe, on Saturday introduced in the House a resolution to investigate fees received by the present Secretary of State in addition to the salary allowed him by law.

Why say PRESENT Secretary? It would have smacked less of partisan spite, if it had read, investigate the fees received by the Secretaries of State operating under the present law. That is the way to decide whether it is the fault of the law or the Secretary. The PRESENT Secretary is operating under a Democratic law, following a Democratic precedent backed up by the decision of a Democratic Attorney General.

Senator Brown, of Chadbourn, who has had much experience with immigrants, thinks a State officer, known as Commissioner of Immigration should be created so soon as the people could see the "usefulness" of it. This could be done by a certificate signed both by the immigrants and the citizens among whom they settle, or the colonies located. They are the "people" directly concerned.

As soon as the News and Observer saw which way the wind was blowing it comes out flat-footed against Capt. Day's appointment. It matters not how far ahead or behind, the Observer is, it always manages to get on the band wagon; and, when it is over, it is first to exclaim: "See what I did. I told you so."

The committee, to which the bill to reduce clerks' and laborers' salaries, has reported unfavorable. Do you see? Will the dailies publish this fact as conspicuously as they did that it would be done and that it would save $1,000?

The Best Prescription for Chills

and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure. Then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

While the Democratic legislature is engaged in wiping off the stain of negro domination from the State by removing the name of Jim Young from the corner stone of the institution in Raleigh let them not forget or fail to do their whole duty. Let them appoint a special committee and send him forthwith to the city of Wilmington to chisel out the name of John G. Norwood, the negro school committeeman which appears with two white committeemen on two large school houses built for the whites in that city, which were erected under Democratic management. It is horrible to think of Wilmington for another day resting under the stain of negro domination placed on it by the Democratic management of that city. It is strange that Waddell and his gang of red shirts did not burn the school buildings at the time they burned the negro newspaper office.

We publish the Governor's message. It is worthy of careful consideration Its merits or demerits will best be determined by the action taken by the General Assembly. If the law makers directly or indirectly, legislate on lines suggested by the message, then it is evident that from their standpoint, it is good, timely and patriotic

A resolution passed the House Tuesday to appoint a committee of five to investigate the management of the penitentiary for the last four years There was not a dissenting vote, showing that the Populists are perfectly willing to have it, as well as every other institution, investigated. That is what the Legislature should do every time; and it should, in justice to all the taxpayers, be a nonpartisan committee. Of course, we do not expect, or even ask for that now, but there should be a law requiring it hereafter.

The Hon. Isaac Smith (col.) seems to be thriving on the copious portion of cold-shoulder passed him Saturday night on the Republican caucus plate. —News and Observer.

Yes, from the way he shakes hands now with his Democratic friends, one can't help but realize that fact.

When the General Assembly adjourns the sun will still rise in the East and everybody will have to hustle to live. It cannot increase the price of farm products, furnish cash buyers to merchants, or furnish the money to pay pastors' salary, doctors' bills, or house rent.

Some Democrats are talking of Dewey as their candidate for President in 1900. Better first find out whether he is a Democrat or not. Some Republicans claim him, and it's said, he is an "expansionist." What is the matter with Mr. Bryan?

A great many bills are being introduced. Space will not permit our giving the full text of many which our people should know. And we cannot copy any and make comments until they are settled by the General Assembly.

A million dollar deed was recorded in Halifax county last week. It required $2,000 worth of revenue stamps. This shows what a burden this stamp act is.

Watching and praying is too big a job. Hence, we have decided to watch while the other fellows pray (prey) on the State.

So far the General Assembly has done nothing to please or scare anybody much.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

DISFRANCHISE EVERYBODY.

Wants to Put the State Under a Political Ring.

The negro-howling Wilmington Messenger is opposed to an educational or property qualification in order to vote. Wants to disfranchise everybody in every section, even all Democrats who do not belong to the machine. Read and digest:

"Let the amendment provide for the election of all county officers in such counties as the Legislature may designate. These officers are to be elected by a board of magistrates—mark the word magistrates—to be chosen by the Legislature. This will afford protection to the taxpayers, the burden bearers. It will put the power where it belongs. It will give control to business qualification, experience, intelligence and integrity. It will rid North Carolina forever of a nuisance."

"Many a good citizen will vote for this amendment who would not support an amendment that required educational qualification."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{Seal} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system Send for testimonials free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

New Laws Enacted by the General Assembly of 1889.

The General Assembly has been in session one week Wednesday. Up to that time only one bill had been ratified and that was one changing the mode of electing Enrolling Clerk,

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH

Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in Itself.

Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for

CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

25 and 50 cent Bottles.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

PERRY DAVIS

Those Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood running down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

THE N. C. LEGISLATURE.

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS ARE DOING FOR THE STATE.

Some Few Things we See and Hear, With Such Comment as Will be of General Interest.

The General Assembly simply ratified the action of the caucus. Those mentioned in our last issue were elected and received their jobs Many still waiting and hoping for jobs and positions yet to turn up or be created. Can't give all their names. This would be much easier than to give the names of the disappointed ones. They could be

NUMBERED BY HUNDREDS,

and this does not apply to the great numbers applying by letter, petitions etc. Many came here several days before the Legislature convened. The disappointed ones began to leave early and continued as fast as they realize their "cake is dough" and that they will get no "finger in the pie." But they weep not as those having no hope; for the News and Observer assures them that

THEY HAVE A GREAT WORK YET TO DO

in the following:

There have been in Raleigh in the past few days many applicants for the positions in the General Assembly who have been disappointed in securing the position they desired. They are good men who have worked for the party and they are loyal men who in spite of defeat are as good Democrats as if they had succeeded in their ambition. Their efforts were largely instrumental in securing the victory which filled with joy to the people of North Carolina and they are entitled to the thanks of the people of the State. As a gentleman remarked yesterday the difficulty was that the good Democrats were unlimited and the positions were limited and the parity between them could not be maintained. Those who succeeded are to be congratulated, but those who failed are no less worthy. Both will be found in the future, as in the past, working for good government.

So Populists are not the only the "pie hunters." If so, their numbers are growing, not in the country, but in the towns and cities; for nine-tenths of the seekers are from the towns. The fault they find is, the "Fusion Legislature" failed to make places enough to suit the "parity" in the Democratic ranks. Dockery was right in saying "Democrats could beat the Populists on the ratio. They only try to get 16 to 1, while the Democrats have already on hand 32 to 1—thirty-two applicants for every office. They have

OVER ONE THOUSAND PRESENT.

"Are there any office-seekers here?" asked a gentlemen on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Dixon answered: "That reminds me of an ancident that occurred at the close of the war. One day after thousands of soldiers with guns on their shoulders had passed along the road a fellow came by and said: 'Have you seen a man pass along here with a gun on his shoulder?'—News and Observer.

Though the Democrats oppose (?) negroes voting and especially (?) holding office, and have come here PLEDGED to settle that question, yet it still does them good to see

A NEGRO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

There are four colored members in the House and one in the Senate. The latter had no opponent in the campaign, and ran several hundred ahead of the regular Republican ticket, if we have been rightly informed. Perhaps he, or his friends served as "legal tender" during the great auction sale. In the selection of Speaker, Smith, the colored representative from Craven voted for Judge Conner. The Democrats cheered and slapped their hands in applause. And that, too, just after Rev. Jesse Page had thanked God for the victory He gave the Anglo Saxon race, and that the Democrats had sent no

OFFICE SEEKERS HERE,

thus contradicting what Dr. Dixon said, as already quoted. He prayed:

"Thou hast helped us in our recent political struggle to choose men to make our laws who we believe are wise, honest and patriotic citizens, not office seekers but those who hear and heed the call of their countrymen, not impelled by any motives of greed or gain.

JUDGE CONNER'S SPEECH

of thanks was brief and pointed. He thanked them specially for electing him just at this stage of the State's history. He stated that the people had sent them here for a purpose, and if they did not faithfully perform that duty, they had better not return home. He admitted that radical legislation was needed and must be done.

SALISBURY IN IT.

Representative Julian worked hard and faithful for the election of Mr. Overman as Speaker. He did only his duty, and did it well. But the West had two candidates, one too many. A gentleman from the Seventh Congressional District said: "Salisbury is hard to please; she got the member to Congress, and had come to Raleigh with several places; got Mr. Murphy for Reading Clerk of the Senate, and liked to have gotten the Speaker of the House." The gentleman talking, came here as a candidate for Reading Clerk of the Senate, and doubtless was sore. And he could not get a Pages' place.

HIS FATHER WAS NOT A MEMBER.

The Morning Post says:

"We were sincerely sorry for a bright little boy when last evening he said to us, almost choking with emotion. "They are not going to appoint any Raleigh boy a page in the legislature, but have given these places to the sons of members." He wanted to be a page and would have made a good one.

Surely this boy was mistaken. No one would do such (?) things, but Populists. Democrats did once, but have gotten (?) too patriotic. Representative Rinehardt, of Lincoln Co., told us he had or was going to introduce a resolution, or something forbidding any member or Senator from putting any of his family in office, or any member or Senator from accepting any jobs in the State institutions.

NOT DISFRANCHIS ANY BODY.

Mr. Rinehardt also says he will not vote for a law disfranchising any one. He should not be so ungrateful to the "whites of the East." He is level-headed. He believes in the first law of nature, "self preservation." He knows three hundred negroes in his county—a white county—voted the Democratic ticket, and that he owes his election to that vote. But let us quote from the News and Observer:

"I have seen but a single man in North Carolina who is not in favor of a constitutional amendment to restrict suffrage," said P. M. Pearsall, Esq., of Newbern, who is in the city. "They are not only in favor of it and they will not be satisfied unless the amendment is far reaching They do not ever again want to be subjected to the strain that they had to go through in the last campaign."

Gen. Mason says:

"Our people believe that the suffrage question should be settled by constitutional amendment. Even the white Republicans favor it. The white people say if we don't fix the negro this time they will fix us next time." Mr. Mason was also inclined to think a separate car law should be passed.—News and Observer.

REDUCE CY THOMPSON'S SALARY.

On his way to Raleigh to help a worker to get a job, a lawyer asked another who was coming to take his seat as Senator, what they "were going to do?" He answered instantly: "Cut down Cy Thompson's salary for the first thing." Thompson's salary bears heavily on the stomachs of Democrats. It ought to. They are responsible. They framed the law that provides this salary. It did not burden them so when a Democrat got it. If they did not get the salary Cy gets, it was not the fault of the law. Neither did the State get as much out of it. Thompson ought not to have been so smart. If he could not help it, he ought to have kept it all to himself. If what the Democrats now say be true, then what they said in the campaign was not true. They said in the campaign that they had always given the State wise, just and economical laws. Do they mean to punish Thompson, or have they decided to reform? If they can turn all such fees into the treasury direct, without cost, and get as much, they will deserve credit. But since they have adopted the Populist principles and plans, caucuses, &c., perhaps they will imitate them in another way they have also ridiculed, viz: "Provide places for the faithful." It is said there are applicants here now with recommendations in their pockets, for the office of "Insurance Commissioner," when it shall have been made.

BEGIN ON THE LITTLE FELLOWS FIRST.

But the Senator was mistaken in saying reducing Thompson's salary would be the "first thing" did. He had not consulted Mr. Glenn, who, doubtless, had gotten so tired with appeals for jobs, that to curtail the scramble, he decided to cut off their pay. For as soon as the Senate was ready for business, he introduced the following bill:

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Senator Glenn, of Forsyth—An act to regulate the pay of clerks and employees of the Senate. That Section 2872 of the Code be amended by striking out the words five dollars and inserting the words four dollars; all other laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

On motion the rules were suspended, the bill put upon its passage, read three times and ordered sent to the House without engrossment.

The House, of course, was expected to pass it at once and let it become a law, the first thing did. They claim it will save $1,000. If this be true, then that was another unjust law and an extravagant Democratic law. They made it and for years paid all this sum, more than needed, to clerks, laborers, &c. Turning them down two years certainly did them good. The "fusion" Legislatures may be the means of saving the State yet.

HAVE CHANGED IN TWO YEARS.

If we remember rightly, a similar effort was made to cut clerks' salaries to $3 in the session of 1895. Our Democratic friends and members then said it was wrong to begin on the little men first. Then it was suggested to cut the Representatives' per diem down to $3 per day. They laughed at the idea and met it by saying, the Populists may not be worth any more, but they were and could earn more, and in some way the "silly" thing failed. If we are correct in the above, our Democratic friends are improving fast, and getting very Populistic. But it looks as though they were going to cut off on some things and add to others. Frank D. Winston introduced the following resolution and bill:

JOINT RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that a joint committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed with power to contract with some one who is prepared to do the State printing and binding, at a price not exceeding that paid under Chap. 52 of the Code for the years 1893 and 1894, until the same can be regulated by law.

Be it further resolved, That none of the printing or binding shall be done outside of this State.

AN ACT TO REPEAL CHAPTER 464 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF 1897.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact;

Sec. 1. That Chapter 464 of the Public Laws of 1897 be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2 That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3 This act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

[The act sought to be repealed by this bill is the one authorizing the Governor and Council of State to contract for public printing.]

It is thought this is preparatory to a job for some party pet. It is claimed the Public Printing for the last two years has been done so as to save money to the State. If so, why not let it remain so, if "economy" is to be their motto. The News and Observer was rather quiet on this matter. But the Morning Post seems to "smell a mouse" and makes some wise suggestions. It says:

The time was when the printing was given to some party paper as a reward for party services and to aid in supporting a party organ. Party papers must now stand upon their own merits, relying upon the confidence they may inspire in the people in their integrity and fidelity, and upon the character of the service they may render. If there be any that cannot succeed by these methods, the people are not willing to be specially taxed for their benefit. Recognizing this, and its absolute justice as well, neither of the papers of Raleigh is a candidate for the printing, as neither establishment is prepared to do the work. After careful scrutiny the Democratic caucus should award the contract to the responsible party who is prepared to do the work well and promptly, and at the lowest reasonable rates. While the people expect the Democrats to do this as well as all other work required for the public service they do not contemplate, nor will they approve, of any transaction having the appearance of a "job," or of using their taxes to give a "bonus" to a party worker.

The News and Observer, in its peculiar modesty, should feel very grateful to the Post for stating that even the News and Observer is not a candidate for Public Printing.

REPUBLICANS READ SMITH OUT.

The Morning Post published resolutions passed by the Republican caucus Saturday night in which they declare that Smith, the colored representative from Craven county can not participate in their caucus, and that the Republican party cannot be held responsible for Smith's action It seem that Smith has not been voting according to the agreement of the caucuses, and have been voting with the Democrats and against the Republicans. He voted for Judge Conner for Speaker, against the Republican nominee, and had been saying and writing things courting the favor of Democrats to the prejudice of the Republican party and policy. It is said these resolutions will give Smith and the Democrats a good excuse to fuse, and furnish the Democrats a fine opportunity to take Smith under their fatherly care and keeping, and help them to realize that it is sometimes good to elect a negro to office, and may mellow down their contemplated suffrage bill, so as not to exclude Smith and his patriotic like from voting.

FREE RAILROAD PASSES.

This Legislature will doubtless restore to the railroads the great and charitable right to issue free passes again—to the members of the General Assembly, anyway. Especially those of the West so as to enable them to ride down over the East during the Legislature and learn what legislation it needs. This is the kind of stuff a candidate for Railroad Commissioner was cramming into a Western member of the House the other day. He assented to it like a young bird receives the worm its mother brings it. And as the words had time to strike his stomach, a response came forth saying, "Yes, it's the very thing needed, and is absolutely necessary." If that be true, why not let the West elect the Representatives and get the railroads to haul them over the east to see what it needs, and then come to Raleigh, hold a caucus and pass such laws (?) that might save the East from race wars and a great deal unpleasantness, and save expense holding elections.

Of course, the railroads will not expect anything in return! The men who manage them, know too much to think any man would be so small as to be influenced by a FREE RIDE! Unless it would be some farmer or laboring man, and to prevent such a great crime, perhaps that is why they do not let such men ride free!

Now these two men are Democrats. They were then coming to Raleigh pledged to legislate into law the declarations of the Democratic platform. The candidate for Railroad Commissioner said this opposition to free passes showed littleness and was gotten up by the Populists, and that it was actually foolish. If it is foolish and littleness, then why did the big, wise Democratic party adopt it and put it in its platform? Did they mean it, or want to fool somebody? We venture to say that if they legislate in that direction, it will be so worded as not to be binding or punishable to either the railroads or the one taking the pass.

SMACKS OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

"An amusing debate occurred Saturday over Mr. Craig's bill to adopt the Golden Rod as the floral emblem of North Carolina.

When it was read Mr. Craig hastened to explain that he had introduced it by request of the Secretary of the National Flower Association, and he guessed it was all right.

Mr. Carraway, of Lenoir, was not so sure of it. 'It smacks too much of the gold standard—the golden rod does," he said. "I prefer the silver slipper. It's the golden rod we are trying to get from under."

Mr. Gattis, of Orange, laughingly endorsed Mr. Carraway's remarks and moved to table the bill.

The vote was almost unanimous.

Mr. Craig has been reported as being one of Democracy's strongest and most consistent silver men.

CREATING FEW OFFICES.

We quote the following editorial from the News and Observer to show the feeling among the leaders to create jobs for the faithful.

"There is a strong feeling to add to the duties of the Railroad Commission the supervision of the banks and insurance companies and call it the Commission of Railroads, Banks and Insurance, thus taking from the Treasurer and Secretary of State the regulation of banks and insurance companies. There is opposition to this on the ground chiefly that there should be established the office of Insurance Commissioner to be filled by a man who had made a special study of insurance and insurance law, and that the protection of the insured would be better thus afforded than to leave their protection either to the Secretary of State or to the Commission to be established."

HAD A HOT TIME IN CAUCUS.

The Democrats have been holding Populistic caucuses nearly every night. The one Monday night was a hot one. Several remarked that they did not want any more such noisy caucusing. The question was what to do with the penitentiary. They were nearly equally divided for and against Capt. Day. The Senators, generally speaking, were the more conservative and were willing for Capt. Day to hold his position. But the members of the House, generally, were more revolutionary. The best thinkers do not hesitate to say the resolution finally agreed upon was a serious mistake. It was all secret work, and all promised not to tell. The Observer observed from it:

"There are dark and gloomy days for Capt. Bill Day. He is sitting up with the largest hunk of opposition he ever encountered."

The Morning Post closses its comment on the caucus with the following:

"It developed that Capt. Day had a number of warm friends in the caucus.

The resolution to take charge of the penitentiary was discussed very fully. As to the matter of immediate policy the resolution prevailed by a vote of 50 to 45.

It is learned that the caucus agreed not to divulge the proceedings, and out of respect to its wishes, The Post withholds other information concerning its action."

GANDERS FUSSING OVER THE GOOSE'S EGG.

In building the dormitory for the white blind institute, the contractor and builder placed on a very nice corner-stone the names of the trustees of the institution. J. H. Young's name appears with the others. This is giving the lawmakers trouble. They want Young's name chiseled off. Some say it shall come off if they have to tear the house down.

Mr. McLean said he was opposed to chiselling out the name. He wanted the whole stone removed. Once a political party in power at Washington had the name of Jefferson Davis chiseled off a bridge and instead of having the effect desired, it only added to the fame of the Southerner.

"We don't want any discussion of this matter in future. We must once and for all destroy this infamy that has been put upon the State. The stone must be removed and a new one with proper inscription substituted."

They ought to have the names placed on in some way so that every Legislature can remove and put on such names as will best give financial relief to the people, in the way of lowering taxes, &c. This Legislature ought to repeal that "unjust" and "disgraceful" law that requires, or permits a negro being put on the Board, and thus "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." The following was the most pertinent thing said:

Mr. Moore laughingly remarked that he was sure he favored a removal of the stone.

"It has been of great benefit to us," he said. "It has made the deaf hear, the blind see and the dumb speak in the recent campaign and election. It has served the purpose of redeeming the State and I don't know that I'm in favor of killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

BREASTING THE TIDE.

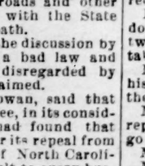
From every hamlet comes the same story of the up-hill fight against catarrh.

One local treatment after another is tried without result for good. Dr. Hartman has made this fight easier. His great prescription, Pe-ru-na, cures every phase of catarrh and leaves grateful, healthy people like those whose letters are printed here.

Mrs. Jane Eldred, Max Creek, Mo., writes:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—"I was under the treatment of several doctors and tried all the medicines I could hear of for catarrh, but got continually worse. I am now entirely well, thanks to Dr. Hartman and Pe-ru-na. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all afflicted with catarrh. I think it has added years to my life."



Mr. W. E. Shelton, Lone Grove, I. T., says:

"I am grateful for this opportunity to say to those who may be suffering from catarrh that Pe-ru-na is what they need. I had for years been afflicted with this dreaded disease. Seeing Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na recommended so highly, I decided to give it a trial, and after having used only two bottles, I am happy to state I am rapidly traversing the road to health. Pe-ru-na is more than is claimed for it."

All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

Ask your Druggist for an 1899 Pe-ru-na Almanac.

CORPORATIONS BEGIN WAR!

Warm Debate Over the Oath Prescribed for Officers of Corporations.

We quote from the News and Observer the following. It is the first skirmish between the advocates of the people and the corporations, as we view it. It occurred in the House Tuesday.

The warmest debate that has yet occurred was that over Mr. Julian's bill to repeal the act of 1897 requiring the officers of banks, railroads and other corporations to file with the State Treasurer an official oath.

Mr. Julian opened the discussion by declaring that it was a bad law and had generally been disregarded by those at whom it was aimed.

Mr. Overman, of Rowan, said that the Judiciary committee, in its consideration of the law had found that there was a demand for its repeal from all the business men of North Carolina; that it was an insult to every business man of the State and a reflection on them.

Mr. Stevens, of Union county, took quite a different view of the matter. He said it was an oth simply binding these men to obey the law of the State, and one that they ought to be required to take.

Mr. Overman: "Would you not object if it were required of every farmer to take and file such an oath?"

Mr. Stevens: "That has has no analogy with this case. There is something more than the trouble incident to taking the oath that makes these corporations object to it. There is something of a graver nature back of it all. There are a great many of the men in these corporations who are daily violating the law and the constitution of North Caaolina, and that is why they want to be relieved of the oath."

Mr. Justice: "How would the gentleman from Union like to be required to take an oath that he would not steal? Wouldn't he consider such a requirement a reflection?"

Mr. Stevens: "That is altogether a different matter from this."

Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell, suggested that the law applied only to people who had been given special privileges by the State—charters, franchises and extraordinary rights. Hence the comparison of requiring farmers or individuals to take the oath was not a just one.

Mr. Justice: "That may be true: but simply because a man happens to be a member of some corporation is no reason that he should be treated as a quasi-criminal."

Mr. Ray thought the law, if followed out, could be made to churches as well as railroads and banks, they being also corporations.

Mr. Stevens wanted to say that the oath required of officers of corporations, by this act, required altogether a different sort of oath from that taken by the ordinary citizen of the State, swearing that he would obey the laws and support the constitution. Corporations, he thought, served a useful purpose, but they often wantonly violate the law. For instance, there is a statute against trusts. Those who are members of trusts, therefore, have to swear falsely when they take this oath and continue this business. There is the fertilizer trust controlling nearly all the fertilizer in this State and Virginia. The Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company, no doubt, would like to have the oath repealed.

"Again, the law forbids more than six per cent interest. Some banks and other financial institutions would like to charge more. Would they not like to have the oath erased from the statute books? They would hail its repeal with gladness.

Mr. Justice: "If you want to get at trusts why not aim your legislation directly at them?"

Mr. Stevens: "No honest man can object to this law. Let it stand and you catch the rascal and the honest man doesn't feel that he's insulted." (Applause)

Mr. Julian: "It is an insult to the manhood of the State and I want it blotted of the statute books."

Mr. Overman: "The bill is a bad one and it ought to be repealed. I beg leave to differ with the gentleman from Union. A rascal would sign the oath and then violate it, but the honest man will comply with the law whether he takes the oath or not. I believe the business men of North Carolina, as a rule honest men and will obey the law whether they are sworn or not."

Mr. Stevens said that was the very reason they wanted this oath repealed. They are honest and they don't want to take this oath.

Mr. Allen, of Wayne, said the bill worked hardships to certain corporations in North Carolina and favored others. For instance, he said, it does not apply to State banks, but it does apply to State banks And it seemed to him that this Legislature ought not to throw any obstacle in the way of State institutions.

Mr. Patterson, of Caldwell: "Are not directors of National banks, in their charters, under laws of Congress, requirrd to take the oath?"

Mr. Allen: "I think they are, but I don't think they do it. I have in mind two institutions whose officers do not take the oath."

Mr Overman said he knew a bank in his town that charged 8 per cent, while the State bank could charge only 6.

Mr. Patterson: "If this oath law is repealed do you mean to say they will go up to 8 per cent?"

Mr. Patterson: "Then why repeal?"

Mr. Council: "It was urged as a reason in the committee that this oath was a useless one. Why burden corporations with an additional oath? They are all required to take an oath to observe the constitution and obey the laws. Why require a corporation to take an oath that persons in business are not required to take?"

Mr. Rountree thought the oath of no practical utily or benefit to any citizen. If the law was violated there was recourse to the courts and the violator must suffer, whether this act be in force or not.

As for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company or fertilizer trust, Mr. Rountree said this law did not apply to that, for it is a corporation chartered in New Jersey and the act in question applies only to corporations chartered in Notth Carolina.

Mr. Stevens argued that this oath was on additional safeguard, even for an honest man.

Mr. Rountree: "A man who will charge usurions interest, knowing it was contrary to law, would not hesitate to take the oath and charge usury anyway."

Mr. Craig, of Buncombe, thought that they had failed to show any good reason for repealing the law.

Mr. Winston, of Bertie called Mr. Craig's attention to the committee rule that if a member of the committee wanted to antagonized a bill he must previously give notice in committee.

Mr. Craig: "If I'm doing wrong

[Continued on 3d page.]

COLOR and flavor of fruit, size, quality and appearance of vegetable, weight and plumpness of grain are all produced by Potash.

Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get Free our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers to greatest economy and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

Tortured By Rheumatism.

A Purely Vegetable Blood Remedy is the Only Cure.

If the people generally knew the true cause of Rheumatism, there would be no such thing as liniments and lotions for this painful and disabling disease. The fact is, Rheumatism is a disordered state of the blood—it can be reached, therefore, only through the blood. But all blood remedies can not cure Rheumatism, for it is an obstinate disease, one which requires a *real blood remedy*—something more than a mere tonic. Swift's Specific is the only real blood remedy, and it promptly goes to the very bottom of even the most obstinate case.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which, though mild at first, became gradually so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the pains spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of potash or mercury. I felt so much better

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 12, 1899

Yes, Pretty Small Business.

James H. Young, colored, is a director of the colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution and of the white Blind Institution at Raleigh, the two being under one management. There was introduced and railroaded through the Senate branch of the Legislature yesterday, a resolution to efface his name from the list of names of directors chiseled in the corner-stone of the new white blind institution. PRETTY SMALL BUSINESS FOR DIGNIFIED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE TO BE ENGAGED IN.—Charlotte Observer.

The caps are ours. They aught to repeal the Democratic law that provides that a colored man must be placed on as a director.

Bits of Fun

One of the funnist little things we have heard was while at dinner Monday. A body asked Senator Souther how many Republicans were in the Senate. He replied that "there were only Six, and one of us is a nigger."

Found Books all Right.

The County Commissioners of Wake county, examined the books of Sheriff Jones this week and found them correct. The State will receive taxes from Wake this year amounting to $28,871.12 which is $926.19 more than last year. To date, the Sheriff has paid State Treasurer $15,000 and to county Treasurer $52 817 27 making a total of $67,817.27.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only Hood's.

A Senator, whose seat is contested, said he thought when his case was over, he would be an expert on contested election cases, and if the Democrats created such an office, he was a candidate. Said what hurt him so was his opponent was a very dark skinned man an a gold-bug, and ran on white supremacy and white metal.

The Charlotte Observer hazards nothing in pledging Mr. Cleveland "four votes" in North Carolina in case he secures the nomination for President in 1900. We know of more than that number he will get, in case he is the nominee. The Observer is just getting off some irony, that's all.—

Get every clerk, member of the House and Senator to show you his memorandum and you would be astounded at the great list of names they have put in them, just to ease off and make some pie hunter believe his name will be remembered when a slice of pie is to be dished out. Poor fellows! They will stand a better chance to attend the shaking out of the table cloth. Too many of you.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

The Fayetteville Dispensary Pays.

Special to the News & Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 7.—Eighteen months ago the Cumberland county dispensary began operation without a cent and without any aid or assistance from the county or town. The following is the financial showing: Net earnings for eighteen months, since July 1st, 1897, $10,271.70. This has put 50 per cent more money into the public treasury than the combined State, county and town licenses from the forty-two saloons which existed before the dispensary was established. The amount of drunkenness and crime have markedly decreased. The monies paid into the public treasury do not include $2 000 of profits shown in the net stock on hand.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which has caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. Its the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all Druggist's

How and Why Railroads Water Their Stock.

The watering of railroad stocks is known by all to exist, but just how it is done or why it is done is yet an enigma to many people. It is the purpose of this article to answer both questions in the simplest manner possible. Let us take the following simple illustration: Jones, Smith and Brown organize a railroad company and build and equip a road from Salt Lake to Murray. Let us suppose it costs them $50.000. They begin operations and at the end of the year they find they have cleared $25,000 or 50 per cent. of the actual cost of the road. Now, should the news reach the public what the company is making on their investment, complaints would soon be heard that freight and passenger rates are too high. To throw the public of their guard and to make it appear that freight charges are none too high, that is to say to make the people believe that the percentage of profit is not too large, the company issues $50,000 worth of stock. This costs nothing more than the blank paper and the printing. It now appears that the road cost $100,000, while, in fact, it only cost $50,000, but the percentage of profit is now only 25 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. But 25 per cent. is too much, so the company issues $100,000 more of stock. Now the figures on the company's books would make it indicate that the road had actually cost $200,000 and that the profit of $25,000 is only 12½ per cent. on the investment. Again, they issue $200,000 more stock and that reduces their percentage of profit to only 6¼ per cent. And so it is continued until it looks to be a losing game, while the facts are that the company is still reaping 50 per cent. profit on the money actually invested. Some roads that cost actually less than $10,000 per mile are trying to pay dividends on $100,000 per mile. That system is what is known as robbing the law. The law permits it and enterprising men take advantage of it. No one can blame them for it. It is just as legitimate, so far as law goes, as it is to buy potatoes at eighty cents a bushel and sell them at 25 cents a peck. It is the system that we are condemning and not the persons who do it.—Living Issue.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Out in Kansas

lives a happy wife. She writes: "I have used **Mother's Friend** before two confinements. The last time I had twins, and was in labor only a few minutes. Suffered very little." The reason why

Mother's Friend

does expectant mothers so much good is because it is an external liniment, to be applied upon the outside, where much of the strain comes. It helps because the pores of the skin readily absorb it, and it comes into direct contact with and is absorbed by the parts involved. Morning sickness is quickly banished, and nervousness is kept completely away. The sense of dread and foreboding is not experienced, even during labor itself. Confinement is short and almost without pain. Recovery is quick and sure. Best of all, **Mother's Friend** benefits the unborn just as much as the expectant mother, and when the little one comes it will be strong, lusty and healthy.

Druggists sell Mother's Friend for $1 a bottle.

Send for our free book on the subject, finely illustrated.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

GRAND LODGE MASONS.

It Began Its Sessions In This City Last Tuesday.

The meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina which assemble here Tuesday, brought together many prominent and able men of the State. It is an able body of men. The secretary, Mr. John C. Drewry, announced that this session would be one of great importance. His prediction has proven true.

GOLD IN THE GOOSE CROP.

Supposed to Have Come From the Bed of a Creek.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The gold craze has struck East Meredith, in Deleware county. James Smith, a farmer of that village, had a number of geese which he killed and dressed. He noticed specks of bright colored metal while drawing the fowls, and saving the crops, succeeded in extracting $10 worth of gold dust.

It is supposed the fowls got the metal out of a creek that runs down a hillside on the farm, and persons from distant points of the country are flocking to the spot. Mr. Smith has already had several chances to sell his farm at fabulous prices.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz.' Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at R. H. Holliday & Son. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

For State Librarian.

Ex-Senator M. O. Sherrill, a one-legged Confederate soldier, of Newton, Catawba county, is a prominent Candidate for State Librarian. He is a worthy gentleman and his selection, by the administration, will show good judgement.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by R. H. Holliday & Son, Druggist.

ALTGELD REPUDIATES HARRISON.

Former Illinois Governor's Effort to Prevent Gold Democrats From Capturing the Party.

CHICAGO, JAN. 6,—The defeat at Springfield of former Gov. Altgeld's friends in the formation of the new Democratic State committee has induced the ex-governor to undertake the formation of a new party, and friends are making extravagant predictions as to the success of the movement, which they declare will land the ex-governor in the mayor's chair, or at least secure the defeat of Mayor Harrison for re-election, which is the real aim of Altgeld.

The governor's friends declare that he will bring about the separation of the sheep from the goats in the Democratic fold. They assert that, aided by Senator Jones and others, he will prevent any slighting of silver on the part of Mayor Harrison and the dominant crowd in Illinois in 1900.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents or one dollar.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, if you send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure and mention that you read this generous offer in THE CAUCASIAN.

The statement that Germany threatened the annexation of Tonga Island is untrue.

CORPORATIONS BEGIN WAR.

[Continued from 2d page.]

I'll not speak, but didn't understand this bill on committee as I now do. You might say with just as much reason that it is a reflection on us to take the oath as legislators when we come here, as it is a reflection on officers of corporations to make them take an oath. Corporations make laws. Directors of corporations attend to business for others. It is right to swear them. If the laws are right let's enforce the law. If the laws are wrong let's repeal the law and not repeal the act requiring enforcement of the law. The gentleman from Wayne said more to convince me than any one else. He said certain corporations in his section were put at a disadvantage in that the law required them to comply with the interest law, while others disregarded it.

Mr. Leak of Anson, moved to re-refer the bill to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, opposed this, saying that it had been discussed in committee and nothing was to be gained by sending it back.

Mr. Craig said in committee he had understood that the law required the oath to be taken every year.

Mr. Hartzell, of Cabarrus, did not know whether the law required the taking of the oath once a year or not, but as a matter of fact he knew that the directors of many of the cotton mills did take it every year. It seemed to him that it was a piece of cumbersome legislation.

The House refused to re-refer the bill.

Mr. Brown, of Stanly, called the previous question.

Mr. Johnson, of Sampson, called the ayes and noes.

The roll call resulted: Ayes 40, noes 71. The bill was lost.

What We Eat.

Is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefit which so many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishmett that gives strength to nerves and muscles. It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

NEWS ITEMS.

Ex-Congressman William A. Russell the Millionaire paper manufacturer, died Tuesday.

Monday Speaker Reed refused a recess of Congress for the members to meet General Shrifter.

The chimney of the Raleigh Electric Company is 109 feet, the diameter 5 feet.

Lieut. Baden, son of the ex-premier of Austria, has just been killed in a duel with a civilian named Seidner, whom he insulted.

Congressman Dingley continues to grow weaker. His heart action is very feeble and while there is no pronounced change for the worse, it is apparent that he is slowly sinking.

The North Carolina Democratic vote was 177,449, which is as great as the combined Democratic vote of Florida, Arkansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia.

In 1890, John W. King, of Pitt county, was killed by a pistol shot in the hands of Joseph Rawles. The slayer was caught on the 6th and carried back to Pitt. He has lived in New York since the killing.

Harry Watts, of Charlotte, met with a sad and untimely death on Sunday morning. The large fire-proof door of the Merchants' and Farmers' bonded warehouse fell on him, killing him instantly. He was about 32 years old and a clever gentlemen.

A. D. Hendrixson, of Jacksonville, Wis., has not eaten anything in 35 days Nothing has entered his lips except a very little water. He is suffering from paralysis, and is dying of starvation.

Policeman Torrence, of Salisbury, on Saturday night got into trouble with two negroes, Tom and Walter Henderson. He shot one and clubbed the other. Mo one killed.

The Newbern Fair.

The premium list of the twelfth annual exhibition of the fisn, oyster, game and industrial Association, which meets in Newbern, on February from the 20th to 25th, is out and shows that no pains and expense is being spared to make it a grand success. The premiums in every department seem liberal, which will induce a large and varied display of exhibits. The trotting and running races will create great excitement. Reduced rates will be given on all railroads.

Calls It Peanut Politics.

We regret to see so sensible a man as Mr. Leatherwood introducing a buncombe resolution condemning the appointment, months ago, of a negro paymaster to pay off white troops. There is so much real business for this Legislature that it cannot afford to engage in peanut politics, and it is too big to manifest party spite or to take small revenges.—Charlotte Observer.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at all Drug Stores

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Consumption

The latest work on the treatment of diseases, written by forty eminent American physicians, says: "Cod-liver oil has done more for the consumptive than all other remedies put together." It also says: "The hypophosphites of lime and soda are regarded by many English observers as specifics for consumption."

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All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

The Jones Contest Case.

CLINTON CAUCASIAN.

In talking of testimony for Sampson county in the contested election case of F. P. Jones against F. M. White for a seat in the State Senate was heard here on last Saturday and Monday before Justice L. C. Hubbard. Jones was represented by attorneys E. W. Kerr and J. D. Kerr, White was represented by J. L. Stewart and C. M. Faircloth. The testimony produced by the contestee is so weak and flimsy that it does not amount to anything more than mere rot. For instance they attempt to prove by witnesses how certain voters voted, instead of producing the records. They try to prove persons supposed to have voted for White not of age, because they had not worked the roads, from appearances of these parties etc., instead of summonsing these parties themselves that they acquse of being illegal voters. In their notice of contest to the defendant, instead of setting forth the names of the parties charged as being illegal voters against whom depositions are to be taken and notice to take depositions, they do not give the names of these persons in the summons at all, and the defendant is not given notice of whose depositions are to be taken, as is required by law.

In no instance have they summoned the parties charged as illegal voters, nor have they produced the poll books, which as a matter of record and of law is the best and only evidence admissable when these records can be produced.

Several weeks ago we were informed by one of the attorneys for Mr. Jones that this contest election case was not a political fight, but simply a personal one between the plaintiff and the defendat. Yet this same lawyer takes all the underhand and illegal methods stated above against the objections of the defendant in order to try to make it appear to the uninformed that there is some excuse in all this scramble of theirs for office and "pie."

Then too there chimes in the Dunn Union and the Sampson Democrat, two Democratic newspapers in this Senatorial District, who say that Jones has a strong and valid case, and that the legislature will give him the seat in the Senate to which the people elected Mr. White. Of course they can do just what they please about the matter just as they did down at Wilmington at the riot, and in other instances of these recent times since we have returned to those good old days of order and good government, but then there will come a time some day when the negro will not be the issue, and honor, decency and justice will be in the minds and on the tongues of all good citizens of the State

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Chattanooga, Nashville,
AND
New York, Boston, Richmond,
Washington Norfolk Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41
Lv New York, Penn.R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 00am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C.L.	8 50am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 25pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	*7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 38am	5 05pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 58pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro,	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 03am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton. S.A.L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 55pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No.402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 15pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R. R	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	*7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 22pm	*6 53am

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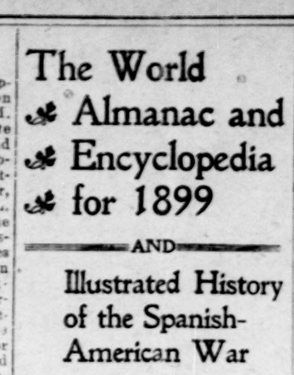

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 33 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	.....	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	.....	.....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.		
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....	9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Lv Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 19
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

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TIME TABLE 5.

To take effect Sunday June 19, 1898, at 12 m
Supersedes Time Table 4 of Nov. 28, 1897, and supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

STATIONS		5 Passenger daily.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday
		P. M.	P. M.
W Lv	Go'dsboro*	5 20	3 40
	Bests	s 5 40	s 4 00
W	LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
	Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W	Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
	Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 41
Ar Lv	Dover	s 6 30	s 4 50
W	Core Creek	s 6 42	s 5 02
	Tuscarora	f 6 54	f 5 14
	Clark's	f 7 00	f 5 20
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s 7 15 / s 7 25	s 5 35 / s 5 45
	Riverdale	s 7 50	f 6 10
	Croatan	s 7 53	f 6 13
	Havelock	s 8 03	s 6 23
W	Newport*	s 8 18	s 6 38
	Wildwood	s 8 24	f 6 44
	Atlantic	f 8 29	f 9 29
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 8 37 / s 8 42	s 6 57 / s 7 02
	Atlantic Hotel	.....	.....
W Ar	M. City Depot*	8 50	7 10
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.		4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	6 Passenger daily.
		A. M.	A. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	7 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 6 38
W	LaGrange*	s 10 22	s 6 27
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 17
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 07
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 55
Lv Ar	Dover	s 9 52	s 5 47
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 5 35
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 5 25
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 5 17
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 10 / s 8 57	s 5 05 / s 4 57
	Riverdale	f 8 38	s 4 33
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 4 19
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 4 20
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 4 06
	Wildwood	f 7 59	f 3 59
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 3 55
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47 / s 7 42	s 3 27 / s 3 42
	Atlantic Hotel	.....	.....
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	3 25
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stop.

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The leading artists of the country will contribute to the pages of the WEEKLY, as heretofore, making it the foremost illustrated weekly.

Cuba and the Philippines

Special articles will appear on these two countries. Messrs. Phil. Robinson and F. D. Millet, both of whom made special forays into the islands.

Hawaii and Porto Rico

These places will be similarly treated by Caspar Whitney and W. Dinwiddie, who likewise made a study of the places.

... THE BEST ...

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SERIAL STORIES

WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES. By H. G. Wells
WITH SWORD AND CRUCIFIX. By E. S. Van Zile
THE CONSPIRATORS By R. W. Chambers

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W. E. Norris, Owen Hall, F. J. McCarthy, H. S. Merriman, E. F. Benson, H. S. Williams, John Corbin, M. S. Briscoe

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CURE FOR COLD FEET.

Simple Means for Avoiding a Common Winter Affliction.

Before many more days shall have elapsed not a few Chicago women will be suffering from a complaint which makes the shortest journey out of doors a terror and thus aggravates the trouble when going abroad becomes unavoidable. Cold feet are not uncommon even in warm weather, but the suffering at such times is mild, while in the fall and winter it is little less than torture. A doctor who was consulted on the subject has this to say: "Physical disorders of the most unexpected nature are traceable to this complaint. It can be safely said that a large proportion of lung diseases are due to cold feet. The blood repelled from the extremities goes to the lungs and congests them. Asthma arises from the same cause, and brain and eye troubles can sometimes be traced to habitually cold feet. I don't say that women are wholly to blame for this affliction, because that is not true. The cause is often traced back to childhood, when thin stockings and shoes too small for growing feet prevented a proper circulation of the blood. And some perhaps wore garters which had to be tight to do their duty, and when they reached womanhood the mischief had been fully done. They were then obliged to suffer on, if they knew enough, to mitigate their suffering by such sensible remedies as rubbing and warm bathing, with a proper regard for the covering of the feet. Wear woolen, cotton or silk stockings, according to your comfort. If the feet are prone to be dry as well as cold they should be soaked in hot water for ten minutes every night, thoroughly dried and rubbed with a small quantity of sweet oil, bestowing special attention upon the soles. Nothing that can keep the feet comfortable should be considered a trouble, as, aside from the fact of their affecting the physical condition, their relation to the nerves must be considered. Trouble with the feet means a nerve-wearing strain. The following has sometimes proved a simple cure for cold feet: Stand erect and gradually lift yourself to the tips of the toes, coming to the natural position in the same easy manner. Repeat this exercise several times each day and the circulation of the blood must be improved. Diet has something to do with the degree of improvement, and afflicted women are advised to shun much salted meat, pies and rich puddings."

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Utica Knitting Company has decided to increase its capital stock from $160,000 to $200,000. So. 2.

To Cure A Cold In One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some 7,000,000 tons of coal are annually used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of gas.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The Penman Manufacturing Company, Paris, Ont., will make a large addition to its underwear factory.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The new cotton yarn mill at Henrietta, N. C., will start work soon with 25,000 spindles.

Pains and Aches

Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.

But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for rheumatism

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

She Drove Sixty Miles to Vote.

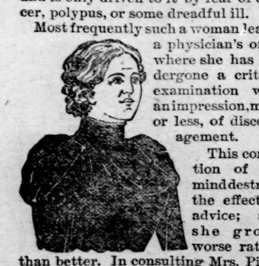
An illustration of the determination of Idaho women who have a voice in the result of elections is afforded by the record made by Mrs. B. F. Jeffers of Hailey. She has a ranch at Soldier, thirty miles from Hailey, and registered in that precinct. Later she removed to Hailey and took a transfer to that place, but neglected to record it. At noon on election day she found she could not vote at Hailey, and at once secured a team and started for Soldier. It was cold on that high prairie, but the courageous woman faced the wind and urged the team along in order to reach the voting place before the polls closed. This was accomplished and she voted, though several men insisted she had lost her right to vote there. Mrs. Jeffers then drove back to Hailey the same night, the total distance covered being sixty miles.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.



Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—Mrs. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave. Sarsaparilla, Md.

The above lett... Foreman is only one of t...

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Reviews North Carolina's Volunteer Troops and Eulogizes our Dead.

STATE PRISON BEHIND $125,000

The Governor Recommends Increased Appropriations for State Colleges and Charitable Institutions.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In April of last year, 1898, a state of war betwixt the United States and the Kingdom of Spain was declared by Congress, in pursuance of the policy of this country to secure to the people of the Spanish West Indies the blessings of civil and religious freedom. In the first call of the President for troops to prosecute the war, the quota demanded by the national government from the State of North Carolina was two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery. This battery of artillery was subsequently, by direction of the Secretary of War, substituted for and expanded into a battalion of infantry of three companies, and, by direction of the national War Office, was recruited from the negro population of the State. There were two white regiments formed, officered by my appointment, and mustered into the volunteer army of the United States.

Upon the second call of the President for troops, the quota of North Carolina was directed by the Secretary of War to be used in recruiting the several companies of the First and Second North Carolina Regiments to the maximum prescribed by the rules for the organization of the volunteer army of the Union. After filling the First and Second North Carolina Regiments up to the required maximum, it was found that enough men of the State's quota under the second call for troops were left to permit the expansion of the colored battalion, mentioned above, into a full regiment of ten companies, and by direction of the War Department at Washington, this was done.

North Carolina has reason to be proud of the record made by her sons in this war so rightfully declared and so quickly brought to a successful conclusion. The First North Carolina Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States among the very first in all the country. In the battle of Santiago, it was North Carolina that gave up one of the bravest and best in all the land when William E. Shipp was stricken down. He was recognized in the army and throughout the country as an officer of exceptional merit. Among those who fell at Cardenas, was another North Carolinian, Worth Bagley, who was the first commissioned officer killed in the war. Upon the occupation of Cuba by our army, the First North Carolina Regiment was the first to enter the capital city of Havna, and the first to bear the flag through its thoroughfares.

The report of the Secretary of State, of the Auditor and Treasurer and of heads of the different departments of the State administration are submitted herewith. These reports are very full and acurate, and the attention of the General Assembly is called to the recommendations contained therein, that such of those recommendations as may approve themselves to the wisdom of the Legislature may be enacted into law.

The following exhibit shows the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1898. For the details of these receipts and expenditures you are referred to the report of the State Treasurer, transmitted herewith:

GENERAL FUND.

Dec, 1,1896 to balance in Treasury	$ 88,353.03
Nov. 30, 1897, to receipts for fiscal year ending to-day	1,308,691.81
Nov. 30, 1898, to receipts for fiscal year ending to-day	1,337,552.40
Total resources for Treasury 1897-'98	$2,734,597.24
Nov 30, 1897, disbursed for year ending to-day	$1,294,597.24
Nov. 30, 1898, disbursed for year ending to-day	1,254,592.09
	$2,594,317.33
Nov. 30, 1898, balance in hands of Treasury at end of fiscal year 1898	$185,279.91

It thus appears that the available fund in the Treasury at the end of the year 1898, is $185,279.91, as against $88,353.03, at the end of the year 1896, showing a net increase for the two years of $96,9.6.88, in the fund available for public purposes. During these two years the Treasury has paid $135,500 in what may be termed extraordinary appropriations, which were as follows:

Institution for the Education Of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind	$ 57,500.00
The State Normal and Industrial College	25,000.00
North Carolina University	10,000.00
Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, (Morganton)	20,000.00
College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts	5,000.00
College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts (colored)	10,000.00
State Normal Schools (colored	8,000.00
Total	$135,500.00

The Geological Survey has continued its work of examining and reporting on our various mineral, timber and water power resources, and it is said to have been instrumental already in bringing several millions of capital into the State. During the past two years it has also carried on an investigation concerning the character and extent of the materials suitable for road building, in both eastern and western counties, and the result of this investigation will be embodied in a forthcoming report.

In conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture, investigation is now being carried on as to the rate of growth under different conditions of the most important timber trees of the eastern counties. In conjunction with the United States Geological Survey, it is continuing the work of preparing the large topographic and geologic map of the State, this work having been nearly completed for the mountain counties. In conjunction with the United States Coast Survey and with the co-operation of the authorities of the several counties, the survey is also establishing at all of the county seats in the State a magnetic meridian post and a standard measure for surveyors' chains, in the expectation that this will lead in the future to the more accurate survey of all lands and boundary lines.

It has been estimated by the experts connected with both the government and the state forestry surveys, that in eastern North Carolina especially, during the present century, more timber has been destroyed by forest fires than has been cut and sold as lumber. Twelve months ago a single forest fire along the border between North and South Carolina is said to have destroyed, in two days, one million dollars' worth of property and 15 lives. It is not as yet clear how these destructive fires may be prevented in North Carolina, but I beg to call your attention to the fact that, during the past few years, legislation has been enacted in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania and some other States, which has, without any great cost to these States, resulted in greatly diminishing both the number and the destructiveness of these fires.

A more widespread and intelligent interest in the betterment of the public roads of a State is everywhere apparent, and this interest has been steadily growing during the last decade, and it is evidently one of the most vital economic problems now before the people. There is need of better and more uniform legislation in the interest of this movement and at an early day a report will be presented to you embodying an abstract of the different county and State road laws now in operation, and also much information concerning methods of road-building. There is also great need in this State for more intelligent and experienced road engineers and supervisors, so as to avoid a wasting of money and labor in carrying out worthless plans for work. The plan of employing short-term convicts on the roads has proved economical and satisfactory in a number of counties in this and other States, and the system could be well extended. Of course no amount of legislation will of itself radically change the existing conditions, but perhaps laws providing for the working of the public roads may be enacted so as to stimulate and direct better work in this direction. It is coming to be generally recognized that the use of wide tires on all wagons and other draft vehicles will greatly aid the keeping of the public roads in better condition. It is desirable that legislation looking in this direction should be enacted in North Carolina.

The report of the Board of Agriculture, transmitted herewith, gives in detail the operations of that Department for the last two years, and the attention of the General Assembly is directed to the recommendations contained therein. The Department has done some very valuable work since its last report to the General Assembly, but it is believed that its efficiency would be greatly increased if the farmers' institute work, in which this Department engages, could be made to reach a greater number of our farmers.

The State Museum, under the control of this Department, is one of the most extensive and the best arranged institutions of its kind in the country. It is not only honorable to the men who have gathered and arranged its specimens and to the State to which it belongs, but it would be creditable to any State in the Union.

The State Agricultural Society has done good work during the last two years. The fair in 1898 was the most largely attended exhibition of the products of our people's industry that has been held within the history of the society. It is hoped that the General Assembly will continue to treat this society generously, by doing whatever it may be necessary to do to increase its efficiency and prosperity.

The statement of the condition of the University sent herewith is one made to the Governor by the president of that institution in an informal way. The report in full of the University will be made to the General Assembly at a later day. It is a matter for profound gratitude that the University has now the largest attendance upon its classes that it has ever had in its long and useful history.

The appropriations made to this institution heretofore have been wisely and economically used, and I recommend to the Legislature to make such additions to the appropriations to its treasury as may be demanded by its increased attendance, and as may be justified by the condition of the public finances.

It is believed that no other educational institution in the State is doing a better work for the whole mass of the people than that now being so successfully prosecuted by the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. Indeed, its work seems limited only by the accommodations which have been thus far furnished to it by the General Assembly. All the buildings now upon the campus have been occupied by students, and the overflow from these has extended to the private houses of the town. The unexampled growth of this institution makes the petition which its managers prefer to the General Assembly for additional buildings, to be the call of a pressing need.

The report of the board having control of the College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts is substituted herewith and exhibits the operations of that institution for the last two years. The equipment and appointments of this school are extensive and modern, and well adapted to the work that it undertakes to do. It is a matter of surprise and regret that it has not been able to secure a much larger attendance of students than it now has in its classes.

The Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro has not been as largely patronized by our colored population as the amount of money expended upon it would seem to demand. It is hoped that the General Assembly may find some way to induce a larger attendance upon its classes than has yet been realized.

The reports respectively of the Western, the Central and Eastern Hospitals for the Insane, are transmitted herewith, and your attention is called to the recommendations therein contained. These recommendations are made by experts in the matters and things to which they relate, and will be more valuable in informing and directing the Legislature than will anything that might be advised by non-experts.

The reports of the boards having control of the schools for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind are transmitted herewith, and these recommendations in these reports deserve careful consideration and study at the hands of the people's representatives. I recommend to the General Assembly to take such steps at this session as they may deem necessary to gather into these several schools all those unfortunates, who ought to be in one or another of these institutions.

The operations of the State penitentiary for the past two years have consisted mainly in farming. The management, as I am informed, has not been able to secure labor contracts for the convicts except to a very limited extent, and the institution has been compelled to rely mainly upon the production of cotton as the money crop with which to realize for the payment of its expenses. The crops have been large in amount, but sadly deficient in pecuniary value. The low price of cotton has seriously reduced the earnings of this institution. It was contended by the management during the year 1896 that the institution was self-supporting. This was denied by the succeeding management, who contended that it was not self-supporting in that year, and never had been. An experienced accountant was employed by the prison board, who reported that the institution for the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 ran behind more than $100,000. The experiment of raising rice to a limited extent, on the tide water lands of the Cape Fear, was attempted during the year 1898, and according to my best information, has been successful. The superintendant thinks that this experiment shows an encouraging profit.

The plantation on the Roanoke river, known as the Halifax farm, has been held by the penitentiary under a lease, which expires with the year 1899. The work of it has never been profitable to the State. It is recommended that it be surrendered to its owners. The plantation known as the Caledonia, on the Roanoke river is held under a lease which expires at the end of the year 1901. The State holds an option on this land at a stipulated price. I would recommend that some provision be made for the purchase of this property.

The most enlightened statesmanship, the dictates of common humanity and the teachings of Christianity unite to urge the lawmakers of this State to establish one or more reformatories for the care and reformation of young criminals.

Since the inauguration of the present Governor, on the 12th day of January, 1897, that is for the two years 1897 and 1898, there have been issued fifteen commutations, and one hundred and seven pardons. A report of the same and the reasons therefor will be submitted to the General Assembly at this session.

The Governor refers to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad and the suit of the Southern Railway growing out of said lease, in which the court rendered a decree in favor of the Southern Railway. He says the gross earnings of this company have increased, the material condition of the road has been improved, dividends of 2 per cent. have been earned and paid to the stockholders, and it would seem that the property has increased in value. He refers to the action of the Railroad Commissioners to reduce telegraph rates and the injunction obtained by the Western Union to prevent the reduced rates from going into effect; also the reduction against one of the great railroad systems of the State in the matter of passenger rates. This reduction is also resisted by the railroad, which has obtained an injunction against it in the United States Court. In both these cases counsel have been employed to represent the interests of the State and to test the question involved.

In refering to the expenses of mobilizing and mustering the troops into service the governor said it looked hazardous to pay out money which was needed for State purposes and take the chance of getting it back from the government at Washington. It was decided to make a colorable payment of them, by the Auditor drawing warrants on the State Treasury and the Treasurer holding the funds to secure the State, until the payment was made by the United States. But for the caution exercised in this matter, our Treasury would have paid out some $36,000 to carry on a war which, by the constitution and laws, is exclusively a matter of national concern and control.

The incorporation of many of the companies of the State Guard into the volunteer army of the United States has made a reorganization of the Guard necessary. This work of reorganization has been already commenced, and is being prosecuted as rapidly as thoroughness will allow. I recommend that additional appropriations be made for this service.

The Soldiers' Home seems to have been managed for the last two years with faithful intelligence and economy, and the inmates have been tenderly cared for, so far as the management has had funds and facilities with which to provide for their wants. I recommend an increase in the appropriations for this institution, if the condition of the public funds will justify such action.

It has been charged in the public press of other States that North Carolina has been under negro government, and that the Governor of the State has appointed large numbers of colored persons to office. I have appointed in two years to civil office 818 persons, of whom not more than eight were colored.

In the history of the State, since the civil conflict, its credit was never so good as it is and has been during the year 1898. While this is being written, the State Treasurer has an offer of 106½ for North Carolina 4 per cent. bonds.

The increase in the revenues collected by the Secretary of State reflects much credit upon the ability and diligence of that officer. The following table shows collections in that office for eight years:

Payments into the Treasury for two years ending Nov. 30, 1892	$ 90 518.19
2 years ending Nov. 30, 1894	102,398.50
2 years ending Nov. 30, 1896	120,970.96
2 years ending Nov. 30, 1898	186,539.79

It is believed that the cost attendant upon the public printing could be very greatly lessened if the State would purchase a printing plant for the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and have work done by the inmates of those institutions.

The report of the board of public charities is presented herewith, and the attention of the General Assembly is called to its recommendations.

From the bi-ennial report of the State Board of Health, which I herewith transmit, the board is of real service to the people of the State, in a quiet way saving many lives and much sickness and suffering. I would also recommend a small addition to the present insufficient appropriation for the purpose of insuring a more thorough and complete oversight of the water supplies of the State, both public and private, than is now practicable.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be laid before the General Assembly, is a very full and thoughtful discussion of some questions relating to our public schools. Its suggestions and recommendations are commended to your honorable bodies for such action as may be deemed wise and expedient.

While the last two years have not been prosperous to the farming classes of the State on account of the low prices commanded by most sorts of farm products, there has been a large increase in the number of cotton manufacturing plants within our borders. It has been stated, and I have seen nothing to contradict it, that North Carolina is now the second State in the South in cotton manufacturing. It is hoped the General Assembly will do whatever ought to be done, not only to foster the growth of manufacturing in our midst, but also to promote the prosperity and happiness of all our people.

(Signed) DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

House Committees.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committees:

Committee on Judiciary.—Overman, chairman; Allen, Correll, Robertson, Winston, Moore, Craig, McLean of Harnett, Justice, Stubbs, Ray of Macon, Clarkson, Foushee, Gattis, Robinson, Thompson, Patterson of Robeson; Gilliam, Carr, Brown of Stanley, Carroll, Leatherwood, Nicholson of Beaufort, Leigh, Hartsell, Currie, Boushall.

Committee on Finance.—Holman, Patterson of Caldwell, Boushall, Willard, Lyon, Rheinhardt, Brown of Stanley, Thompson of Onslow, Wilson, Brown of Johnson, Allen of Columbus, Alexander, Barrow, Petree, Hampton.

Committee on Railroads and Railroad Commission.—Allen, Council, Rountree, Robinson, Williams of Iredell, Carr, Patterson of Caldwell, Ellen, Wall, Noble, Whitfield, Crumpler, Lowery.

Institution for the Blind.—McLean of Harnett, Boushall, Ray of Macon, Holman, Allen, Beasley, Lyon, James, Stevens, Nicholson of Perquimans, Johnston of Sampson.

Insurance.— Boushall, Willard, Moore, Caswell, Leigh, Currie of Moore, Julian, Hartsell, Burrows, Petree.

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

A Philippine Paper Says the Americans Must Abandon Annexation.

MANILA (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Independencia from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino government, says the governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the President and government. Continuing, the dispatch says: "They say they fought only for the independence of the Filipinos and are unwilling to surrender to strangers."

Commenting upon President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, issued by General Otis, The Independencia, which is a native paper, says the problem presented is most grave. It admits that there are only two solutions possible, namely, the Americans' abandonment of their annexation policy, claiming that the peoples are not desirous of absorption into their nationality, or a prolonged and bloody war. It then cites the example of the "noble patriots of Iloilo defying General Miller," and expresses hope for a pacific termination of the crisis, but hints of trouble. The official organ, The Republica, is less aggressive, but indisposed to accept the suggestions of General Otis in their entirety. The Spanish papers are evidently afraid to comment on the situation.

Gen. Aguinaldo Kicks.

A special from Manila says within a few hours after the proclamation issued by Major General Otis in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention. The revolutionary president protested against General Otis signing himself as military governor of the Philippine Islands. The revolutionary leader then called upon all his followers to work together with force and assures them he is convinced that they will obtain absolute independence and urging them never to return "from the glorious road on which they have already so far advanced."

Usual Georgia Cyclone.

A severe cyclone is reported to have passed over a section of Liberty county, some twenty miles south of Savannah, Ga. The information is that the wind was of tremendous force. During fifteen or twenty minutes it attained to a velocity of not less than seventy-five to eighty miles an hour. At Johnston station, between Savannah and Waycross, it is estimated the wind blew ninety miles an hour for ten minutes. In the village considerable damage was done.

Quite to the Contrary.

The Sebastipol correspondent of The London Times, who has been touring in European Russia for two months to discover, if possible, some evidence on the part of the Russian government to give effect to the disarmament appeals of Emperor Nicholas, says all his observations were to the contrary.

School House Blown Down.

A heavy wind storm swept over the remote section of Scott county, Ark. At Boles, a school house was blown down and three pupils killed. Another was fatally wounded and a dozen or more sustained more or less serious injuries.

Dr. Moses D. Hoge, the well-known and eminent Presbyterian divine, of Richmond, Va., died at 2:20 Friday morning.

The Shanghai correspondent of The London Daily Mail says: According to a Chinese report, a secret treaty exists between Great Britian and the United States to prevent any further alienation of Chinese territory.

Major General Otis, military commander of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands, has issued a proclamation to the Filipinos, based upon instructions received by cable from President's McKinley.

It is reported that arrangements are being made to locate in Newport News, Va., a steel plant to cover 40 acres of ground, embracing fifty shops, to cost $5,000,000, employing 6,000 men and have an annual output valued at $54,000,000.

Leaf Tobacco Factory Burned.

A leaf tobacco factory at Winston, N. C., filled with over 100,000 pounds of leaf and owned by C. J. Shoaf & Company, was destroyed by fire. The firm had $5,500 insurance on the tobacco. The owners of the building carried $1,500.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Stop coughing and you will get well.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Ask your druggist for one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write us freely. You will receive a prompt reply that may be of great value to you. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

INEBRIETY AMONG ANIMALS.

Monkeys, Apes, Rats, Birds and Insects Show a Liking for Intoxicants.

It is a curious fact that there are topers innumerable in the animal kingdom. Bipeds and quadrupeds alike are fond of alcoholic drinks, and although some display aversion when first tasting liquor, they soon acquire a craving for it. Chickens and ducks, after having once tasted brandy, become absolute slaves to the drink. They refuse to eat, grow thin, and exhibit symptoms of dejection when unable to obtain their favorite tipple. Monkeys and apes are passionately fond of spirituous liquors. Of these, Buffon's wine-bibbing chimpanzee was a shining example, and Brehmn, the German zoologist, owned several mandrills that drank wine regularly and did not disdain brandy. Herbivorous animals frequently become intoxicated, innocently enough, through eating decayed fruit. In orchards, oxen and cows, after eating overripe apples, have been seen to display all the symptoms of drunkenness. They stagger, their eyes lose expression and they grow sleepy. It seems that animals are susceptible to alcoholism in proportion to the development of their intelligence. Elephants are fond of wine and rum, and rats gnaw the staves of wine casks to get at the contents. Cats, however, rarely exhibit a fondness for intoxicants. Among birds the parrot takes first place as an habitual toper. Insects have many opportunities to become intoxicated, and it is the most active that most frequently avail themselves of the chance. There is an aromatic, intoxicating fluid in linden blossoms for which bees show an especial fondness. Instances have been observed where swarms of bees regaled themselves with the poisonous linden nectar until they exhibited all the signs of intoxication. Hundreds fell helplessly to the roadside, to be trampled under foot.—New York Herald.

THE PAROT IN TRADE.

Used by a Collector to Hawl Pertinent Things About Debt.

"No use to dun 'em! No use to dun 'em! They're deadbeats!" These words, uttered in shrill, piercing tones, attracted a crowd in the vicinity of Lincoln park. A well-dressed young man emerged from the vestibule of a residence, where he had been conversing with a woman, and rushed down the steps to a covered buggy in front of the house. "No use to dun 'em! No use to dun 'em! They're deadbeats!" "Quiet, Polly! Shut your mouth," cried the young man as he removed from the seat of the vehicle a large cage containing a particularly vicious looking parrot. After several times repeating its uncomplimentary protests the bird finally subsided and its master reascended the steps to the vestibule, from which he soon emerged with some bank notes in his hand. "It's an original scheme of my own," explained the young man a little later, "and I'll explain the scheme if you keep it mum. Sometime ago I was connected with an agency that employed uniformed collectors and yellow wagons, object being to intimidate the debtor, who would pay a just bill rather than be disgraced by having self-advertising bad debt collectors calling upon him every day. After time legal proceedings were taken by a disgusted debtor who had been persistently annoyed, and the wagons and uniforms were promptly suppressed. But are deadbeats to escape paying their just dues on that account? I thought not, and recently devised the plan I am now carrying into execution. People whose names are on the blacklist are generally shrewd enough to understand the situation and a settlement is at once made or arranged for. I have been operating for over a month, and in but one instance has Polly been called upon to repeat her well-rehearsed act. I am told that complaints have been made to the police and I must make hay while the sun shines. Good day." "By-by! I'm a bird, I am!" shrieked the parrot, as the enterprising collector drove briskly away.

Every farmer's wife knows how necessary it is that the milk buckets, pans, churns, and other implements of the dairy be perfectly clean and free from taint. A common yellow soap that smells of rosin should never be used for washing these. Such soaps are made of materials that you would not use for any purpose. Besides, they are sticky and the soap will get into the cracks and corners and stay there. Ivory Soap is pure, it is well made, and only sweet, clean materials are used. Then it rinses readily.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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Concerning Ears and School Rooms.

Defective hearing is a symptom frequently seen in the schoolroom about which teachers should know something. Pupils are sometimes considered backward and stupid, whose worst fault is their deafness. This is not as common, probably, as defective sight, but it is quite as apt to be neglected and to lead to disastrous results. Head colds, diseased conditions of the pharynx and tonsils, and discharges from the external ear are all common with children in this climate, and are all prolific sources of permanent deafness.

The teacher is in a position to detect this symptom early, and should investigate every case of apparent inattention and stupidity, especially if it is noticed that this is accompanied with persistent mouth breathing. The teacher can easily inform herself about a child's hearing, and quite accurately; thus, a child should be able to hear words spoken in a clear, low voice twenty feet away, and should be able to hear a watch tick three feet from either ear. Children of defective hearing should, of course, be seated near the teacher's desk.

Largest Grower of Cotton.

James R. Richardson, who died recently on one of his plantations in Mississippi, was not only the largest individual grower of cotton in the world, but also the owner of one of the best appointed plantations in the country. There is in operation on one of his places in Mississippi a complete railroad, devoted exclusively to the service of the plantation. He employed several thousand hands upon his various places, which are located in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Appearance.

"Do you think that women are much influenced by a man's personal appearance?" asked one young man. "I should say so," replied the youth with a peachy complexion and curly hair. "Apollo was all right in his day, but he'd have to put on quilted trousers and wear a football mask to make an impression now."—Ex.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila. Pa.

It is expected that a new knitting mill at Weldon, N. C., will be completed about the first of January next.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

In Hungary there are thousands of villages and hundreds of small towns without a doctor within ten miles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle.

The Edgefield (S. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Company has placed the order for the addition of 2,500 spindles.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305, Scott, St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1 1894.

Last year the United States exported sewing machines to the value of $2,500,000, and typewriters worth $1,500,000.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure 50c, $1. All druggists.

The Talbot Woolen Mills Company, North Billerica, Mass., is building a new dye house and a large four-story addition.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Embroidery Silk Rack.

A very pretty little hanging rack, made of silver wire in ornamental filigree shape, with little hooks of bent wire, closely resembles a hatrack in miniature. But this is not a doll arrangement for hats, only a dainty adjunct to the embroidery table. On each little hook hangs still another silver wire arrangement, bent into a four-leaved rosette and intended to hold embroidery silks. The silks to be used in any one special design may be wound upon these silk holders and hung on the rack conveniently near the embroidery frame. This smooth silver wire may not be as elaborate as the heavily chased or all filigree silk holders, but they are better for the silk, do not fray them, and the pretty little rack keeps them together and free from the dirt about the table.

Newly Minted.

"I've got a new idea." "Hmh! It ought, then, to be a bright one."—Ex.

Easy Work.

"We've got to economize, Maud," said Henry. "It's absolutely necessary." "Very well," returned Maud. "I shall give up your cigars." "And I will do without your fall bonnet," said Henry.—Harper's Bazar.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

The Potash Question.

A thorough study of the subject has proven that crop failures can be prevented by using fertilizers containing a **large percentage** of Potash; no plant can grow without Potash.

We have a little book on the subject of Potash, written by authorities, that we would like to send to every farmer, free of cost, if he will only write and ask for it.

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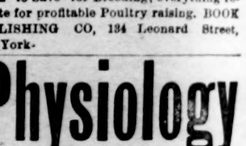

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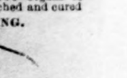

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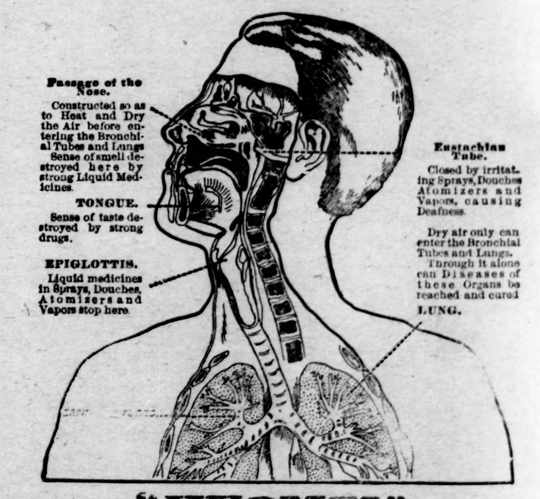

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